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## Bonn Hails Giscard's Ending of V-E Fetes

PARIS, May 9 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was attacked by the right and the left today for his decision to end official celebration of V-E Day, but he was warmly praised by West German President Walter Scheel.

Mr. Scheel, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and other European notables were here for the 30th anniversary of the announcement of the Schuman Plan, which led to the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community and, later, the European Economic Community.

Speaking in the same room as the Foreign Ministry where the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman announced his plan 35 years ago, Mr. Scheel turned to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and said: "Your decision [on V-E Day] could give a new impulse to European unification."

German's Warm Thanks Earlier, arriving by plane from Germany, Mr. Scheel told news men: "All West Germans owe warm thanks to President Giscard d'Estaing for deciding to end celebrations of the German defeat of 1945."

The two European Presidents couched on similar themes in their speeches: that international uncertainties made it imperative for the European Community to resume working for unity after recent period of hesitation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "The essential thing is to know that we want European unity and that we will achieve it. . . . The equilibrium of the world needs European unity."

Speaking to the press, Mr. Scheel said: "I think that co-operation between the United States and Europe will now be reinforced. The United States now tends to find in Europe a convincing partner."

Representatives from all the European Economic Community states were present for day's ceremony to hear the speeches and listen to a recording of Mr. Schuman's 1950 declaration. They included many persons connected with V-E Day history, such as Jean Monnet, Amintore Fanfani, Edward Heath, Walter Hallstein, Pierre-Henri Teitgen, Joseph Luns and others.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's surprise announcement yesterday that France would no longer celebrate the German surrender of 1945, L'Espresso, the Communist newspaper, headlined: "Hitler, Never Heard of Him." Le Monde denied the President the right to put "history in the museum."

Former Gaullist ministers Michel Debré and Michel Jobert were critical, the latter wondering if Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was going to abolish the Nov. 11 Armistice Day, too. Le Figaro, on the other hand, complimented the President for a "courageous decision."

In his speech, the French President said that the hope for Europe today was through Franco-German reconciliation. Quoting from Schuman's speech, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was essential to surmount "the historical opposition between France and Germany and make their relations closely organized and alive."

Report on Union Mr. Giscard d'Estaing met earlier today with Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, who has been charged by the EEC with the preparation of a report on the nature of future European union.

Mr. Tindemans left the meeting urging that a European aircraft industry be created and suggesting that his country, as well as others, may yet pick a French plane in the fighter-bomber competition with the United States.

Dutch Rebuff Giscard THE HAGUE, May 9 (UPI).—The Cabinet rejected today Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal that the celebration of V-E Day be replaced by a day of Europe, Premier Joop den Uyl told news men.

He said that the Cabinet at its weekly session decided that the Dutch would not want to scrap their liberation day. The Cabinet also felt that the commemoration did not clash with European cooperation, he said.

From Wire Dispatches MADRID, May 9.—The Spanish government today decreed a law which legalizes some strikes for the first time since 1939 but which puts strict limitations on their use.

Even though strikes have been technically illegal, workers have often to them with increasing frequency. The national news agency Cifra said 1 million work days were lost in 1973 due to strikes.

In another economic development today, Barcelona businessman Juan Vila Reyes was sentenced to a total of 223 years prison for his role in one of the largest financial scandals, the Matassa affair.

Three of seven other defendants in the case, which rocked the Banco regime six years ago, were so convicted and sentenced to long terms of 100 years each. The new act, adopted by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his ministers, is called a "Decree on the Regulation of Collective Labor Conflicts."

The communiqué did not outline all the details of the law but a Spanish press and political press said requirements that must be met before a strike could be considered legal included:

## U.S. and Russia To Exchange Naval Visits

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union will exchange warship visits next week for the first time since World War II, the Department of Defense said today.

A U.S. guided-missile frigate and a guided-missile destroyer will dock in Leningrad on Monday—the same day that two Soviet destroyers arrive in Boston.

This first naval visit exchange since the war was arranged in connection with the 30th anniversary of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. Both visits will last five days.

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It must deal with issues not easily covered in contracts in force between the workers and management.

Voting by secret ballot, the strikers involved must approve a strike with a 60-per-cent majority.

The strike cannot involve more than one company and must be based solely on work issues, never on political issues. It must be announced a week in advance and workers cannot stop the plant or factory during the work stoppage.

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## Paris Plans To Rejoin 'Snake' As Franc Rises

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 9 (IHT).—France announced today that the franc, which has been steadily gaining in strength during the last year, was ready to rejoin the joint float of European currencies, from which it withdrew in January of last year.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing made the announcement at today's meeting of European leaders marking the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the European Community.

The recoupling with the European float, called colloquially the "snake," will realize one of the government's principal goals during its first year in office—bringing the French and West German economies into closer harmony to lay the foundation for European economic and monetary union.

The timetable for that union, which was to have been realized by 1980, was largely destroyed by the widely divergent economic and monetary policies followed by members of the European Community during 1973 and last year.

Timing Not Disclosed In his announcement today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the improvement in the franc's position vis-à-vis other foreign currencies would enable the franc to return into the snake. He did not specify when the return would take place.

The franc, largely through capital inflow and the government's austerity program, has become one of the world's strongest currencies. It has risen 35 per cent against the dollar in just over a year and recently has been climbing against both the West German mark and the Swiss franc, two strong currencies.

On the other hand, the British pound has dropped sharply in value. Today, the pound declined to a record low. It has lost 24.4 per cent in value since December, 1971.

The newspaper Le Monde's lead story tonight, before Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made the announcement, was on how the strengthening franc was beginning to hurt French exports.

The EEC float was begun three years ago and was one of the boldest steps forward in the effort to achieve monetary union. The EEC nations agreed to limit fluctuations in their currencies to 2.25 per cent against each other—the so-called snake—essentially tying them together as a first step toward a common currency.

However, one by one, they began to break away. As Britain, Ireland, Italy and then France discovered that, as their currencies weakened, it cost them too much in reserves to support them in order to maintain the 2.25-per-cent margin.

France, the prime mover of monetary union, was strongly criticized when it left the snake 16 months ago. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, then finance minister, announced that it had been done in the interests of "Frenchmen and the French economy," indicating that European Community interests were secondary.

In taking office last year, however, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated that new priority would be given to putting EEC monetary union, even without Britain and Italy, back on the rails.

The largest freighter was the 38,000-ton Henningsdort from East Germany, which reportedly makes the run to Haiphong frequently.

Others were the 10,000-ton 13 de Marzo from Cuba, and two Soviet vessels, the 12,000-ton Pavlovsk and the 11,000-ton Irkutsk.

In the unloaded cargo were 20 Soviet farm tractors of medium size suitable for Vietnamese rice culture.

Arriving road-building and construction equipment included bulldozers, mobile cranes, scrapers, rollers and a variety of trucks.

The Haiphong dock activity is revealed by rebuilding projects throughout the city, which has erected a new courthouse in the original style of French colonial baroque and completed many blocks of workers' apartments. The city opera house, national bank and post office have all been refurbished.

Phan Van, who heads the Haiphong Cultural and Information Service, said the city's population has returned to the normal level of 330,000 since the end of American B-52 bombings in December, 1973. Schoolrooms have been provided for 100,000 children and hospitals completely restored, he added.

Phan Van said that the current volume of shipping in Haiphong Harbor exceeds the prewar record and that shipping lanes in and out are completely free of American-laid mines.

Never before has a major Bordeaux chateau offered wine directly to the public in such quantities. That somebody would resort to such a measure is a sign of the current plight of the European wine industry and might have been anticipated—but not by the Rothschilds.

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Khmer Rouge and government troops ride personnel carrier after Phnom Penh fell.

## Eyewitness Reports Phnom Penh: Victory of Peasants

By Sydney H. Schanberg

BANGKOK, May 9 (NYT).—After Cambodian Communist troops entered Phnom Penh, a surprise was waiting for us at the Hotel Le Phnom. The day before, April 16, the Red Cross had abandoned several vehicles in the yard after removing the keys, so several of us threw our gear in the back of a Red Cross Honda pickup truck and started pushing it up the boulevard toward the French Embassy.

Several days before, word had been passed to those foreigners who stayed behind when the Americans pulled out on April 12, that, as a last resort, one could take refuge at the embassy. France had recognized the new government 24 hours after the fall of the city, which has been a Cambodian leader's word.

As we plodded up the road, big fires were burning on the city's outskirts, sending smoke clouds into the evening sky like a giant funeral wreath encircling the capital.

The embassy was only several hundred yards away, but what was happening on the road made it seem much farther. All around us people were fleeing, for there was no refuge for them. And coming into the city from the other direction was a fresh battalion marching in single file. They looked curiously at us; we looked nervously at them. In the 13 days of confinement that followed, until our evacuation by military truck to the Thai border, we had only a peephole into what was going on outside.

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## Saigon: Some Pathos—But No Bloodbath

By George Esper

SAIGON (AP).—Associated Press special correspondent Peter Arnett and I rode to Independence Palace hoping to see Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, the Viet Cong chairman of the military administration committee for Saigon under the new government.

The North Vietnamese guards were polite. They let us through the outer gates with nothing more to show than our cards.

The guard at the gate leading to the grounds told us that Gen. Tra was not there but that another general was coming out soon and we just might stop him on the spot to ask about getting credentials and restoring communications.

Shortly, the second general came out. We were asked to stand back 10 feet and let our interpreter talk to him. The general looked tough. He never looked at us.

"I'm sorry," he said. "I do not speak their language." He walked to a waiting jeep. South Vietnamese soldiers, weary and defeated, were marching in groups through the city to stack their weapons. They carried heavy backpacks. Some paused to rest on cement benches in the park. They were beaten men.

A lieutenant colonel of the Saigon police passed by. We stopped to talk for a minute and he showed me his police identification badge.

I did not note his name. I glanced into his eyes. They were sad.

"It is finished," he told me. He walked 10 feet away to a war memorial statue of South Vietnam.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7

## Haiphong: Fast Pace in Reconstruction

By Daniel De Luce

HAIPHONG, May 9 (AP).—Machinery to help rebuild North Vietnam is pouring into the city, which has erected a new courthouse in the original style of French colonial baroque and completed many blocks of workers' apartments. The city opera house, national bank and post office have all been refurbished.

Phan Van, who heads the Haiphong Cultural and Information Service, said the city's population has returned to the normal level of 330,000 since the end of American B-52 bombings in December, 1973. Schoolrooms have been provided for 100,000 children and hospitals completely restored, he added.

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## Rightist Leaders Reportedly Quit High Laos Posts

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 9 (UPI).—At least three rightist members of the coalition government's Cabinet and two rightist generals have submitted their resignations to Premier Souvanna Phouma, political sources said today.

They said that two other rightist Cabinet ministers were considering resignation.

The resignations prompted new concern over the stability of the political situation in Laos in the wake of Communist take-overs in neighboring Cambodia and South Vietnam.

In Washington, the State Department's spokesman said today that the United States sees little danger that Laos's coalition government will collapse. Reuters reported.

(Spokesman Robert Anderson said that, despite recent difficulties in Laos, "We do not take such an extreme view as that the coalition is in danger of collapse. There are some difficulties . . . but the fighting is not of major proportions at all.")

Names Given Sources in the 25-month-old Laotian government coalition said that Finance Minister Ngoum Sannanikone, Deputy Foreign Minister Thone Chanthavong and Deputy Public Works and Transport Minister Houmphanh Samsayngasth had all submitted their resignations to Prince Souvanna.

Defense Minister Sounk na Champassak and Health Minister Hamphai Abhay have privately expressed their willingness to resign, but have not done so officially, the political sources said.

In addition, Gen. Vang Pao, and Gen. Thong Lith Chokheng, the commanders of Military Regions II and V, respectively, also submitted their resignations, at the request of Prince Souvanna, who apparently was under pressure from the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

The political turmoil developed after several weeks of renewed fighting by Pathet Lao and government forces as well as demonstrations by students, war veterans and some civil service workers over inflation and the prospects of a breakdown in the coalition government.

Most political observers believe that the Pathet Lao, who control about 75 per cent of the country, will eventually try to maneuver themselves into a position of dominance in the government.

Fighting between 50 and 75 miles north of Vientiane has dropped off with both the Pathet Lao and government forces apparently observing a cease-fire agreed on Wednesday, 1,000 and 1,500 youths, most of them students and former soldiers, increased tension here in the capital.

The protesters, who marched from the city center's monument to the dead to the National Stadium, paused at the U.S. Embassy to flourish signs saying: "U.S. Aid Equals the CIA" and "America Go Home."

Some demonstrators threw stones at the embassy and several of them climbed over the embassy wall and seized the American flag, but police retrieved it and returned it to the embassy. The demonstrators listened to speeches at the National Stadium before dispersing peacefully.

China Sea Comp Plot TOKYO, May 9 (AP).—A rightist faction led by Defense Minister Sounk na Champassak is "stepping up the hatching of a coup d'état" in Laos, China's news agency claimed today.

Quoting the Pathet Lao, a Chinese news broadcast, monitored here, said: "This plot enjoys some support from Thailand."

The agency said in a dispatch from Vientiane that Mr. "Si-souk must stop [the plot] at once."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

## On Diplomatic, Trade Ties U.S. Welcomes Castro View But Awaits Action by OAS

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).—The White House welcomed yesterday the conciliatory remarks made by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba that said that any major shift in relations would have to await a formal lifting of diplomatic and trade curbs against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

Wednesday night, in a news conference in Havana with newsmen accompanying Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., on a trip to Cuba, Mr. Castro said: "We are neighbors . . . We owe it to ourselves to live in peace."

He also was reported to have offered to hold negotiations with the United States if the trade embargo were lifted. He specifically asked for permission to buy medicines and foods from the United States as a first step.

When asked about Mr. Castro's remarks, Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, read from a paper prepared by the National Security Council staff that said: "The White House notes that he, Castro, seems to have accepted what the United States refers to as the mutuality of obligation. Any change in status would involve the mutuality of obligations."

State Department officials said that Mr. Nessen's statement was meant to indicate to Mr. Castro that the United States was carefully monitoring his attitude toward the United States and welcome positive steps. But, for the moment, the Ford administration seems determined not to take any major action until the OAS acts.

11-Day OAS Meeting Opens in Washington By Lewis H. Duguid WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—Foreign ministers of the Organization of American States began an 11-day meeting here yesterday, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in attendance and showing an uncanny interest in Latin American affairs.

But the one issue on which the United States could signal a rapid change in its Latin American policy—dropping of the OAS boycott of Cuba—was not placed on the agenda and was expected to come up only tangentially during this general assembly of the 23-nation organization.

Latin American foreign ministers who previously have pushed hardest for dropping the sanctions said yesterday that the issue was no longer urgent.

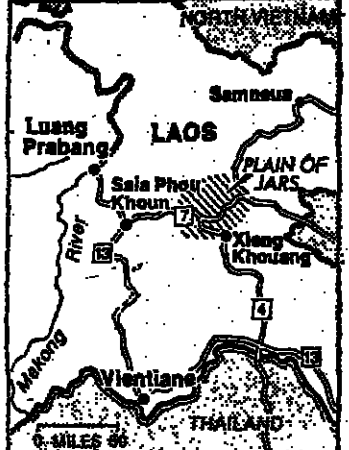
Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa said he would initiate the only practical step that the assembly could take toward Cuba—asking in motion the revision of the treaty under which the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Kissinger Gives U.S. Assurances At OAS Meeting WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger assured Latin American foreign ministers today that despite U.S. policy reverses in Indochina "We will stand by our friends and our commitments."

Mr. Kissinger said the end of the Southeast Asia conflict will enable the United States to focus with greater intensity on the pursuit of global cooperation in food and energy and on reducing East-West tensions.

"Indeed, with the end of the war in Vietnam, we will be redoubling our attention to the great tasks of constructing a new international system," he said.

Mr. Kissinger made the remarks during a luncheon toast to the foreign ministers, who are here for the annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States. He barely mentioned hemispheric relations in his remarks.



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# Phnom Penh: A Victory Of the Peasant Soldiers

(Continued from Page 1)

side. But there were still many things that could be seen and many clues to the revolution that was going on.

We could hear shooting, sometimes nearby but mostly in other parts of the city. Often it sounded like shooting in the air, but at other times it seemed like small battles.

**Eyewitness Accounts**

Foreigners, who for various reasons came in later, carried stories, some of them eyewitness accounts, of such things as civilian bodies along the roads leading out of the city—people who apparently had died of illness or exhaustion on the march. But each witness got only a glimpse and no reliable estimate of the toll was possible.

Reports from roads to the south and southeast of Phnom Penh said that the Communists were breaking up families by dividing the refugees according to sex and age. Such practices were not reported from the other roads on which refugees plodded out of the capital.

Reports also told of executions but none were eyewitness accounts. One such report said that high military officers were executed at a rubber plantation a couple of miles north of the city.

In the French Embassy compound foreign doctors and relief agency officials were pessimistic about the survival chances of many of the refugees. "There's no food in the countryside at this time of year," an international official said. "What will they eat from now until the rice harvest in November?"

**Aid Is Rejected**

The Communist officials, in conversations with UN and other foreign representatives during our confinement and in statements since, have rejected the idea of foreign aid. "Whether it is military, political, economic, social, diplomatic, or whether it takes on a so-called humanitarian form," some foreign observers wondered whether this included China, for they speculated that the Communists would at least need to plant for the next harvest.

Whether the looting we observed before we entered the French compound continued is difficult to say. In any case, it is essential to understand who the Communist soldiers are and understand the behavior of some

of them in disciplinary matters, particularly looting.

They are peasant boys, pure and simple—darker-skinned than their city brethren, with gold in their front teeth. To them the city is a curiosity, an oddity, a carnival, where you visit but do not live. The city means next to nothing in their scheme of things.

When they looted jewelry shops, they kept only one watch for themselves and gave the rest to their colleagues or passersby. Transistor radios, cameras and cars held the same toylike fascination—something to play with, as children might, but not essential.

Often they would climb into abandoned cars and find that they would not run, so they would bang on them with their rifles like frustrated children, or they would simply loot the horns for hours on end.

One night at the French Embassy I chose to sleep on the grass outside. I was suddenly awakened by what sounded like a platoon trying to smash down the front gates with a battering ram that had bright lights and a loud horn. It was only a bunch of soldiers playing with and smashing up the cars that had been left outside the gates.

Although these country soldiers broke into villas all over the city and took the curious things they wanted—one walked past the embassy smiling proudly in a crimson-colored, wool overcoat that hung down to his sandals—they never stayed in the villas. With big, soft beds empty, they slept in the courtyards or the streets.

Almost without exception the foot soldiers I talked with, when asked what they wanted to do, replied that they only wanted to go home.

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As refugees beginning our evacuation journey to Thailand, we left the French Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 30 in virtually the same chaos in which we had entered it 13 days earlier.

In the predawn darkness there was milling and confusion in the embassy yard as more than 600 of us clambered into 26 Soviet, Chinese and American military trucks for the 250-mile journey.

There were supposed to be 20 persons a truck, but darkness and confusion over a multitude of things and some stowaways managed to sneak aboard. There were five or six Westerners Asian wives, whose papers were incom-



APRIL 17—A Khmer Rouge soldier orders everyone out of a shop in Phnom Penh on the same day the Cambodian government surrendered to the Communists. Picture came from a West German cameraman's TV film.

plete but who were determined to get out, a child of one of them and a German television correspondent.

All of them, for reasons that cannot be fully told here, got onto my truck, which contained, among other passengers, some Americans, Swedes, Bulgarians and seven Russians from their embassy, with a mammoth load of luggage and food.

The German newsmen set up right, but the other stowaways slipped under our legs and we covered them with towels, bush hats and other odds and ends. Some of the officials who were checking the convoy never noticed them.

At 6 a.m., with the sun just coming up, the convoy moved out.

As we left the courtyard of the hotel Le Phnom, soldiers stood in formation there. Another battalion formation was lined up down the street in front of the railroad station; similar formations were visible on adjoining streets.

The soldiers stood with heads bowed, their weapons at their feet, as if in prayer. An anthem was being played in what appeared to be some kind of morning meditation session.

Every shop had been broken open and looted. Not a single civilian was visible—only soldiers camping in the shops and on the sidewalks.

We suddenly turned right—that is, west—down the road to the airport, and this was puzzling because we were supposed to be heading north and northwest toward the Thai frontier.

Our journey gave us a brief but revealing glimpse into the covert spy system and communally organized countryside of the Communists—a glimpse that, as far as is known, no Westerners had ever had before.

We traveled on some of the well-defended dirt roads that had been built by hand and used as clandestine supply routes during the five years of the war that ended with their seizure of Phnom Penh on April 17.

None of these roads show on maps of Cambodia, yet some were only half a mile or so from the main highways.

We saw reservoirs, dikes, bridges—all built with hand tools. No machines or earth-moving equipment were visible.

We also saw how militia units on patrol everywhere and male-female work crews repairing roads.

From what we could determine, it seemed that these areas had been developed and organized over a long period and that they had remained untouched throughout the war. There were no signs that either U.S. aircraft or planes of the old Phnom Penh government had

bombed here, nor were there any signs that troops of the old government had tried to mount a ground assault against these areas. The trees bore no marks or bullet holes, as they always do when there has been ground fighting.

The overall impression was striking. Some of the hand-drawn reservoirs, for example, had a terrace system that channeled water into an agricultural irrigation system.

The supply network that we saw the best look at snaked through thick forest and swampy ponds along a line that ran generally parallel to and west of Route 5. It extended approximately 40 miles, running from near the town of Ondong to the province capital of Kompong Chhnang.

**Organizational Strength**

One got the feeling as we traveled along these dirt roads, which were occasionally wide but often narrow that tree branches along the sides thumped against our trucks, that the village and countryside organization was much stronger than anyone on the other side had imagined.

Yet while this organizational system was impressive, when we traveled on other roads we saw some depressing sights. Refugees forced out of Phnom Penh and other places were still plodding along, pushing carts and carrying

heavy sacks of belongings over their shoulders as they headed for the interior areas, where the Communists say they must now become peasants and grow rice.

Abandoned and stripped cars littered some highways; apparently city people had started out in them and jettisoned them when they ran out of fuel. There was additional debris too—steel helmets and other military equipment and weapons discarded on the run by routed troops.

Here and there were bodies, but it was difficult to tell if they were people who had succumbed to the hardships of the march or were civilians and soldiers killed in the last battles.

**Industrial Recovery**

BANGKOK, May 9 (Reuters).—Cambodia will still have a basically agricultural economy but intensive efforts have been launched to rebuild the country's war-damaged industry, Phnom Penh radio said today.

The radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said that the United States and the deposed regime of King Norodom Sihanouk had destroyed most of the factories in the country because they knew that they could not win the five-year war.

"That is why our soldiers and workers are now very actively devoting themselves to our industry," it said.

# Saigon: Some Pathos, No Sign of Bloodbath

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese marines in the park facing the National Assembly. He did a sharp about face, saluted the statue, then raised his pistol and fired a bullet into his head, falling on his back.

I tried to yell: "Wait." The words caught in my throat. I was too late. He died minutes later at a hospital. It will haunt me that he was not more than 10 feet away from me.

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Five days later, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops destroyed the war memorial, chopping away at it with sledgehammers in full view of hundreds of onlookers. It was part of a Communist campaign to remove American and Saigon government vestiges after the North Vietnamese troops and tanks rolled in.

There were some pockets of resistance that first day.

The clatter of automatic weapons fire could be heard clearly just below the Associated Press office in a building between the National Assembly and City Hall.

The North Vietnamese took up positions in a second park facing City Hall. The fire seemed to be coming from that direction.

The North Vietnamese huddled against the walls of the shuttered Rex theater, the red-blue-and-yellow-starred Viet Cong flag hanging from above the marquee that advertised the last movie, "Lady Trump."

I couldn't help but remember that the Rex building once was the headquarters of the Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office. JUSPAO—the American propaganda arm that staged the "Five O'Clock Follies," the military briefings that told of victories and body counts.

The official line from the U.S. government in the waning days was that there would be a bloodbath. I saw no bloodbath.

\*\*\*

The countryside also was quiet. Associated Press correspondent Matt Farnham reported from My Tho, 35 miles south of Saigon, that throughout the Mekong Delta, commerce was booming and destroyed homes were being rebuilt. A clean-up program also was under way in Saigon to clear the streets of debris and litter.

An army captain told me that, after an initial heavy attack on a division headquarters near Saigon, the North Vietnamese began firing only behind and in front of the fleeing soldiers and civilians to stop them.

"If they tried to kill, they could have killed everybody," he said.

The captain later surrendered. He was held for two days, given a pass to see his family and told he could leave.

After 15 days, he must report to Communist authorities again. He thinks it will be for indoctrination. He says he has no fears of reprisals.

**Transport Resumes**

BANGKOK, May 9 (AP).—Long-distance buses and trains are beginning service in South Vietnam, according to radio reports from Saigon today.

Liberation Radio, monitored

here, said buses are running between Hanoi and Saigon for the first time since the war began and demand is so great that the North Vietnamese transportation department is putting on more.

The first locomotive to pull out of Bien Hoa, 20 miles northeast of Saigon, on a commuter run to the capital, was plastered with posters of Ho Chi Minh and carried 200 passengers, the radio said. Bien Hoa was heavily shelled in the last days of the war.

Meanwhile, the Youth and Students Federation of Saigon appealed for more volunteers to provide security for the city, take part in revolutionary cultural programs and clean up the streets, a broadcast reported.

# White House Welcomes Castro View

(Continued from Page 1)

sanctions were invoked so that they can be lifted by a simple majority. The present requirement is a two-thirds majority.

Foreign ministers failed to achieve a two-thirds majority on this issue at a meeting in November in Ecuador, and Mr. Rabinovich cited that failure as a factor in the reluctance of Cuba's advocates to try now under the same constraints.

In the only formal speeches yesterday, the provisional assembly chairman, G.C.R. Moe of Barbados, and departing OAS Secretary-General Gale Plaza stressed economic issues as the most important problems facing the ministers.

Mr. Plaza, a former president of Ecuador, welcomed initiatives toward greater trade within the hemisphere but criticized "declining levels of U.S. bilateral economic assistance."

Noting that the United States contributed almost 2 percent of its gross national product to post-war European recovery under the Marshall Plan, he said:

"Now it contributes only two-tenths of 1 percent to worldwide development assistance."

Summing up his five years here at the head of the OAS, Mr. Plaza underlined the disparity between the rich United States and the many poor Latin states, saying, "We live in an epoch of limited resources and unlimited hopes."

Mr. Moe, who is foreign minister of Barbados, reflected widespread discontent with the new U.S. Trade Act, which discriminates against some Latin countries, while holding out tariff preferences to others.

The discrimination was injected into the act by Congress, causing Mr. Moe to comment that "what the administration proposes, the Congress disposes."

Mr. Kissinger, sitting nearby, smiled broadly.

Mr. Kissinger launched his Latin diplomatic offensive with a breakfast yesterday for the Chilean delegation and a lunch with the Argentines.

# Asian Leader Sees Disaster In Indochina

By Donnie Radcliffe and Emily Fisher

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—The collapse of South Vietnam and Cambodia was "an unmitigated disaster" but "it was not inevitable that this should have been so, especially in so catastrophic a manner," Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said at a White House dinner in his honor last night.

"Nor will the problems end with Communist control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia," he warned.

Mr. Lee spelled out what he saw as the pattern leading to "the dramatic turn of events" in recent weeks. He cited "bitterness and animosities within the United States" and the uncertainty of U.S. allies over past policies and future actions as contributors to America's problems.

**Political Coup**

"As a result of these problems, North Vietnam struck with suddenness and boldness and brought off a great political coup, routing the South Vietnamese Army. They had judged the mood of America correctly," Mr. Lee said. "And they got away with it."

Urging unity between Congress and the presidency, Mr. Lee said that by speaking in one voice on basic issues of foreign policy the United States will let its friends and allies "know where they stand... and the world will see less adventurism."

He voiced confidence that Singapore and its immediate neighbors will never be lost in a Communist take-over.

"Two years ago, it was a different world," he said. "Two years hence could be better or worse, but I do not believe in Marxist-Leninist predetermination."

Earlier, President Ford reiterated his assurances that "our commitments in Southeast Asia and elsewhere are honored and will be honored."

Mr. Lee's visit was the latest in a series by British Common-



KEEPING WARM—Young Vietnamese refugees wearing GI coats walk down a street at Camp Pendleton, Calif.

wealth leaders seeking promises from Mr. Ford that the United States will continue to stand by its allies.

**Congress Support Seen**

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Congress is showing support for emergency aid to Indochinese refugees but not for the full \$907 million requested by President Ford.

There were some indications that aid might not be approved as quickly as Mr. Ford wants, despite these actions in Congress yesterday:

• The House Judiciary Committee voted 30 to 4 to approve an unlimited authorization bill for the refugees.

• The House Foreign Operations Appropriations subcommittee, which sets the dollar amounts to be spent, approved \$405 million in aid, \$102 less than requested by Mr. Ford.

• By voice vote, the Senate approved use of leftover Vietnam military aid money for the refugees.

However, the Senate Majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, called for "time for thought and deliberation."

Mr. Ford had hoped for action

# Fulbright Blames U.S. in UN Ineffectiveness

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—The United States itself is largely responsible for the "essentially powerless and sometimes irresponsible" condition of the United Nations, former Sen. William Fulbright said yesterday.

It cannot be said that the idea of an efficient international peace-keeping organization was "a failure," Mr. Fulbright said, "because no serious effort was ever made to implement it." The United States had "deep mistrust" of the concept, he said.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which he headed for 15 years, Mr. Fulbright said that now is the most timely period to test the original UN concept, "after the tragic consequences of Southeast Asia."

The United States, he said, should now turn from "military means" to "collective action" if it really seeks world order.

The Arkansas Democrat, who last year lost his bid for re-election, looked younger than his 70 years as he faced his former colleagues. His successor as chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., extolled Sen. Fulbright as "a great chairman" as did the ranking Republican, Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey.

**Second Day**

On the second day of the committee's review of the UN, Sen. Sparkman recalled that Mr. Fulbright, as a new congressman in 1945, sponsored the first resolution advocating a post-World War II international organization for peace.

The UN idea "cannot be said to have failed," Mr. Fulbright said, because the outcome now is "the result of our deep mistrust of the UN idea."

What Americans remember, "the contempt of the Soviet Union toward the UN at the outset," Mr. Fulbright said, "we are less aware of the negative attitude of the Truman administration for placing 'even a small measure of trust in international institutions.'"

Mr. Fulbright recalled that President Harry Truman's secretary of state, the late Dean Acheson, told an interviewer in 1970, "I never thought the United Nations was worth a damn. To

a lot of people it was a holy grail and those who set store by it had the misfortune to believe their own bunk."

Mr. Fulbright said that now, when "the shoe is on the other foot" and the United States is condemned by other UN nations on its policies, "we have not learned to take the brickbats and setbacks philosophically and the talk-breaking with good humor."

Another witness, Prof. Richard Gardner of Columbia University, said that, particularly during the Nixon administration, the U.S. attitude toward the UN was "malicious neglect." Prof. Gardner said the tone was set early by former President Richard Nixon himself when he scrawled on a memo concerning a UN agency: "The hell with this outfit, let's gut it."

Despite "world order" rhetoric, Mr. Gardner said Democratic and Republican administrations alike have favored "balance-of-power politics" over "world-order politics."

In the 138-member UN, "it's now the Third World... treating us like a Gulliver raised hell by the dozens of Lilliputians," said Joseph Segel, a former chairman of the UN Association Board of Governors. Mr. Segel and Prof. Gardner agreed that, to preserve the valuable work done in specialized UN agencies, the need is for more conciliation, not more confrontation.

Disagreeing, Prof. Abraham Yesselson of Rutgers University said, "I see the United Nations as an arena for combat." He said the world organization is a

battlefield where the United States should be engaged.

The UN, he said, is being used to "national advantage" primarily by "the developing countries and Communist states" and the effect is to "embitter relations."

"We reexamined the role of the United Nations and majority rule," Prof. Yesselson said, "especially when the organization implemented American foreign policy." Now, he said, "it is precisely because the United Nations is used as a weapon that we must invest important diplomatic capital there."

# A French Village With a Vietnamese Pagoda



Repatriated Vietnamese meets a French woman on the way to market at camp in Sainte-Livrade-sur-Loet.

Sainte-Livrade-sur-Loet do not regard the refugees as a threat to French workers in the local economy.

"A few years ago the boys from the camp ganged up and had a few fights in the village to establish themselves," said Alain Delprat, who runs the camp youth center. "But now it is quiet around here."

The government spends \$250,000 a year on the camp. Some inhabitants get stipends of \$40 a month, others collect French old-age pensions of \$120 a month.

Behind its eight-foot hedge, the camp has little in common with the village or the surrounding Aquitaine region, about 400

miles southwest of Paris. Many of the older women wear black trousers, colored blouses and conical straw hats just as they did in Vietnam.

The camp movie shows a Vietnamese film called "Chi Na," which was translated as "Lower Your Eyes." But the film is dubbed in French. Many of the 115 children born here since the camp opened understand French better than Vietnamese.

"All the children go to the village school or further afield just like French children," Mr. Delprat said. "When they are old enough, they find jobs in the cities and return here only for Tet, or other feasts."

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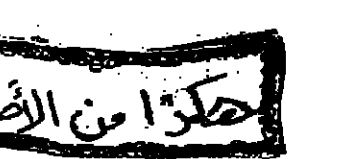
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## A Palestinian Regards War As Inevitable

### Extremist Leader Condemned by PLO

By Jim Hoagland

BAGHDAD, May 9 (WP).—Terror attacks attributed to him have earned Abu Nidal a death sentence from his own comrades in the Palestinian guerrilla movement, which has made heroes out of assassins in the past.

His denunciations of the Arab world's best known leaders as "traitors" because of their dealings with Israel through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have made him one of the most politically isolated figures in the Arab world. Israeli and American counterterrorism agencies would love to lay hands on him.

The youthful guerrilla, whose real name is Moussa Sabry al-Banna, brushed all of these facts aside as if they were of no consequence. Without expression in his eyes or voice, he told a visitor to his Baghdad refuge that the tide of time and the opinion of 130 million Arabs were with him. Both were working to destroy Israel, he said coolly.

Abu Nidal did not appear to be the most extreme of the extremist wing of the Palestinian movement. He rarely raised his voice during a two-hour conversation that was mostly about "the laws of conflict," "the contradictions of a reactionary Arab regimes" and "the end of the imperialistic age."

But his ideas and comments illuminated the logic and strategy of the Rejection Front, which is attempting to block the trend toward Arab acceptance of co-existence with an Israel that will disgorge Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. It was a logic that seemed at times to soar wildly away from reality and at others to be much more coherent and consistent than that of the Palestinian compromise faction, headed by Yasser Arafat.

The Rejectionists are maneuvering to keep their balance in two conflicting streams of developments. In the short term, they have been weakened by the détente struck by their principal supporter, Iraq, with the conservative and moderate regimes in Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Iraq has nearly silenced its criticism of the Arab leaders that the Rejection Front attacks.

But Iraqi leaders still agree with Abu Nidal's faction that the peace effort is doomed to failure and that in the long run the Arabs will go back to war against Israel, bringing political victory for the hardliners.

Talks With Arafat Faction  
Abu Nidal disclosed in the recent interview here that the Rejectionists were engaged in secret talks with Mr. Arafat's compromise faction. He asserted that the talks had produced "a retreat" by Yasser Arafat from some of the tactical errors he has made in giving a qualified endorsement to Palestinian participation in the peace effort.

Palestinian sources in Beirut confirmed that efforts were being made to bridge the deep split that caused Mr. Arafat's Fatah group to pass a death sentence on Abu Nidal in November. But they declined to say if the efforts would lead to Mr. Arafat's defecting from the moderate Arab camp. The highly unusual death sentence was made public after Mr. Arafat's second-in-command in al-Fatah, Abu Iyad, denounced Abu Nidal for allegedly masterminding the hijacking of a British airliner from Dubai to Tunis, where a West German passenger was killed. The incident was a direct challenge to Mr. Arafat's authority and gravely embarrassed Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who was forced to approve the release of five Arab terrorists who had killed 32 persons in an American airliner in Rome in December, 1973.

Rome Massacre  
Abu Nidal and a Palestinian dissident named Ahmed Abdel Ghafour have been identified by Western intelligence agencies as the planners of the Rome massacre. Ahmed Abdel Ghafour was shot down in Beirut last September after he had publicly vowed to try to topple Mr. Arafat as al-Fatah leader, and it has been widely assumed here that Fatah operatives working under Abu Iyad killed him and are seeking Abu Nidal, too.

Abu Nidal denied that he had anything to do with the terror attacks attributed to him. "The excesses of terror that took place have been planned and executed by Abu Iyad," he said. His stand apparently rules out any reconciliation with Abu Iyad, who is generally believed to head the Black September organization. "We are against terrorism," Abu Nidal said. "We believe in fighting the enemy only inside [Israel]."

## Belgian Protesters Hit Ex-Nazi's Home

SCHLESWIG, West Germany, May 9 (UPI).—Police today arrested seven Belgians after they had stormed the home of the wartime Gestapo commandant in Brussels, a spokesman said.

He said a four-man television camera crew from Brussels also was taken into custody. Police said the demonstrators, who were accompanied on the trip to this north German town by anti-Nazi activist Beate Klarsfeld, broke into the home of Ernst Ehlers, 55. The spokesman said Ehlers was not at home. He said the invaders allegedly smashed furniture in the home.

## Soviet Celebration of V-E Day Shrugs Off Aid From U.S., British Allies

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 9 (NYT).—Inspired by Communism, the Russians won World War II almost singlehandedly, although they got some help—generally too little and too late—from their American and British allies.

This is the theme running through the Soviet Union's 30th anniversary of the "victory over fascism" which is being marked here with a lavishly patriotic campaign that bears significant ideological overtones.

If the anniversary is noted modestly elsewhere in the world, it is an occasion in the Soviet Union for widespread rallies, parades and other ceremonies. The Russians celebrate the defeat of Nazi Germany today, a day later than does the West, in part to take into account the last fighting by Soviet troops in Prague.

The buildup this year appears to eclipse those given the 25th and 30th anniversaries. Soviet newspapers and magazines have been filled with recollections of Red Army feats in what is called the "great patriotic war."

The celebration extends into virtually every facet of Soviet life. A commemorative ruble has been minted. All participants in the war are being awarded a 30-year jubilee medal. The rural newspaper Selkaya Zhizn has even offered veterans tips on how to buff their old medals for the holiday.

The credit for rallying the nation against the German invaders is being given to the Communist party. The victory itself is being hailed as the most significant world event since the



Soviet leaders at wreath-laying ceremony marking—a day later than the West—anniversary of war's end.

1917 Bolshevik revolution. In the current campaign, the message is clear enough: The war was a triumph of communism over fascism.

"In paying tribute to those who fought the fascist aggressors, the future generations will always remember that the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the fascist

war," Gen. Aleksei Radzievsky declared the other day, echoing the official sentiment. The Russians have also taken increasing credit for bringing about the capitulation of Japan, which they fought for less than a month. The period from 1939 to 1941, when a nonaggression pact with Nazi Germany enabled Josef Sta-

lin to help carve up Poland and annex the Baltic republics, is rarely mentioned. If it is, the explanation is that the Soviet Union was forced into making the pact to buy time.

A popular topic of speculation among diplomats here has been why the Soviet leadership has chosen to mount so high-powered

a celebration. Several see it as an attempt to build up the party's domestic prestige before the 25th party congress in February. Another Western diplomat suggests that the Soviet Union is trying to enhance its image abroad as an opponent of imperialism and colonialism. Yet another feels it is a natural

introduction to the summit level windup of the European security conference that Moscow has been seeking.

The buildup for the celebrations has included a cautious resurrection of Stalin as a legitimate military leader. Among those whose wartime images have also been enhanced is the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. He served in the Red Army as a political commissar, rising from colonel to major general by the time the war ended. For reasons not quite clear, he is referred to today as a full general.

Perhaps as a gesture toward détente, there has been slightly more acknowledgment recently of the wartime role of the Allies. This is most evident in the case of the Allied convoys that made the hazardous run to Murmansk ferrying supplies, although Soviet historians regularly point out that Allied Lend-Lease amounted to only 4 per cent of the material used in the Soviet war effort.

Chinese Criticism  
HONG KONG, May 9 (UPI).—The Chinese Communist party newspaper yesterday described Mr. Brezhnev as a modern-day Hitler and said he would end up on "the rubbish heap of history" like the Nazi German leader.

The People's Daily said Mr. Brezhnev and his predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev, had turned the world's first socialist state into a nation dominated by "social-fascism." The editorial, published to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, said the Russians live under a Hitler-type dictatorship.

## Record \$68.8-Billion Deficit

### Congress Conferees Concur On '76 Budget of \$367 Billion

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—With House Democrats demanding bigger anti-recession outlays, House-Senate conferees finally reached agreement today on a \$367-billion federal spending target for next year, with a \$68.8-

billion deficit, the biggest in U.S. history.

The projected deficit is well over the \$60 billion that President Ford has repeatedly demanded be set as a ceiling. But the conferees' figures are misleading because he is counting on several billion in offshore oil revenues that he is unlikely to get. Excluding that, Rep. Adams said, Mr. Ford's deficit is actually "between \$65 and \$70 billion" or about the same as that reached by the conferees today.

Reversing President Ford's budget priorities, the conferees cut his proposed outlay level for international affairs and defense by about \$5 billion. But they increased health by 2.4 billion, education, manpower and public service jobs by \$3.2 billion, public works and community development by \$2.6 billion, welfare and income security, including unemployment, by almost \$5 billion, and commerce and transport by nearly \$3 billion.

The final agreement by the conferees on the target budget bill, intended to serve as a guide for Congress to control overall spending and deficit levels for the first time, occurred after some preliminary exchanges between Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, head of the Senate conferees group, and Rep. James Wright, D-Texas, and Rep. James O'Hara, D-Mich.

Rep. O'Hara and Rep. Wright demanded repeatedly that the Senate go up \$1 billion or more in its figures to allow for more public service jobs and for an accelerated public works program proposed by Speaker of the House Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma.

Although Sen. Muskie actually sympathized with their position, he was stopped by the fact that the Republicans on the Senate conferees group—aided by a proxy given them by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C.—had the votes to block every attempt to take the higher House figures.



CURIOUS—Spring has sprung in Brussels, according to this cat examining a new flower in a garden.

## Anglicans Plan To Alter Vows At the Altar

LONDON, May 9 (Reuters).

A new marriage service in which the bride vows to share her earnings as well as share in her husband's has been announced by the Church of England.

The church's Liturgical Commission has produced proposals for changes in the service with updated English and changes in many of the vows. The new service will be discussed by the church's General Synod and may be in use by July of next year.

## Defense Bill Is Cut 16% by Senate Panel

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP).—The Senate Armed Services Committee today coupled a warning against dismantling U.S. defenses with one of the deepest slashes the traditionally pro-Pentagon panel has made in a new military budget request.

The committee trimmed \$4.8 billion from the Defense Department's \$29.8-billion request for new weapons purchases and development in fiscal 1976, which begins July 1.

But in making the cuts, it managed to keep intact virtually all of the Pentagon's highest-priority projects, including a controversial plan to build a fleet of B-1 heavy bombers.

Although the record 16-percent cut seems enormous, the committee chairman, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., acknowledged to newsmen that nearly half the savings were illusory—either money no longer needed or not yet needed.

However, even the remaining \$2.6 billion or so in cuts amounts to about 9.4 per cent of the weapons budget request. That is almost double what the Senate panel trimmed last year and is about double what the House Armed Services Committee trimmed from the same bill earlier this week if the Vietnam and Navy cuts are not counted.

Sen. Stennis clearly is trying to ward off even larger cuts in the Pentagon budget request—which totals \$104.8 billion when portions other than the weapons request are added—when the full House and Senate act on the authorization bill.

Much of the committee cuts were in the Navy budget. But the committee approved all the top-priority projects for new fighter planes, cruise missiles, attack submarines and the huge Trident missile-firing submarine project.

The committee actually cut \$12 million from the B-1 bomber request, eliminating all funds that would allow the Air Force to begin tooling up for production in fiscal 1977.

But Sen. Stennis viewed the committee's action in approving the bulk of the \$749-million request to continue the bomber's development as giving an eventual "green light" to B-1 production.

The full committee voted for five controversial projects aimed at making U.S. long-range missiles increasingly accurate and powerful.

The Pentagon won another victory when the committee approved the purchase of six of the controversial AWACS (airborne early warning planes) at a cost of \$690 million. The House cut this request in half.

## Ford Confident Recession Is Nearing End

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).

The Ford administration, which had been expending much of its energies since it took power last August fighting the adverse economic tides sweeping the country, is now resting on its oars, confident that the crisis is ebbing.

The attention of the President is now focused more closely on other issues. His top economic aides say privately that, unless there are unforeseen developments, there will be no major economic initiatives by the White House in the near future.

In part, this shift of attention has been dictated by events. Developments in Indochina, the Middle East and elsewhere in recent weeks have forced the administration to place top priority on foreign policy.

But the White House is also convinced that its economic policies are on target, that the end of the recession is in sight and that there are no other major steps that could be taken to speed up the process without rekindling inflation.

Still in a Recession  
"We are still in a recession, make no mistake about that," said a White House aide who is close to the President. But he added: "We are reasonably confident that we can now see the bottom."

Administration economists insist that recessionary forces are largely spent, despite some recent bad news such as another sharp dip in automobile sales in April.

They are now saying with confidence that there is no longer any danger that the bottom will fall out of the economy. Downward pressures have eased to the point where there can be no credible threat of a major depression, they insist.

The administration officials point to other signs of better economic weather. The anxiety over a trauma in the international monetary system, considered a real threat a year ago, has disappeared, they assert.

The recession in other industrialized countries with which the United States has close economic relations, notably Japan and West Germany, is also bottoming out, they say.

## Turkish Cypriots Set Charter Vote

NICOSSIA, May 9 (Reuters).

Turkish Cypriots are to vote in a referendum May 16 on a draft constitution for the Turkish federated state of Cyprus, Turkish officials said here.

The constitution was drafted after Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş declared the federal Turkish-Cypriot state, with himself as president, in February, and established a constituent assembly.

Turkish Cypriots already set up ministerial departments to administer the northern part of the island, captured by the Turkish Army last summer.

## News Analysis

The officials point out, moreover, that the first checks of the \$8-billion tax rebate enacted by Congress are just being mailed out and the purchasing power thus being pumped into the economy can only reinforce and accelerate the recovery from the nation's prolonged economic slump.

The White House is also expressing gratification over what it sees as indications that Congress intends to restrain its spending this year and that the new budget committees have come up with proposals that are not too distant from the President's own.

White House aides concede, however, that the recovery will not be rapid. None are contending that prosperity is just around the corner or even in the neighborhood.

The pace of economic recovery is evolving into a political issue. As a basic bread-and-butter ques-

tion, it is likely to be debated with growing intensity as the 1976 presidential election nears.

If unemployment remains high, voters will probably draw the administration's attention very pointedly back to the domestic economy.

## Unesco Ignores U.S. Opposition, Votes Israel Snub

PARIS, May 9 (NYT).—The United States was the lone defender of Israel today in two votes at Unesco's Executive Board on whom to invite to conferences on education in the Mediterranean area.

The 40-member board was considering plans for a meeting of government experts this year and of governments next year to draw up a treaty that would assure mutual recognition of diplomas among countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Seventeen countries were on the list to be invited—every country with a Mediterranean coastline, including Albania, except Israel.

Since the board was meeting as a committee of the whole, the votes were not final. But there was little likelihood of a reversal when the board meets in plenary session later this month because all of its members were represented today.

Gordon Scherer, the U.S. member of the board, called the board's vote "an unhappy symbol of the extension to this organization of the political lines of rupture."

Last year Unesco's General Assembly voted to exclude Israel from the European regional group of the organization, leaving Israel in effect as a member without a place to sit.

## Kissinger to See Gromyko May 19

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva or Vienna May 19 to discuss the Middle East prospects for a nuclear arms limitation agreement, the State Department said last night. Mr. Kissinger is expected to brief Mr. Gromyko on President Ford's planned meeting in June with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin. For his part, Mr. Kissinger is anxious to hear Mr. Gromyko's views after the Russian's meetings with Arab leaders during the last few weeks.

## Aden to Try 9 as Spies

ADEN, May 9 (Reuters).—Nine persons accused of spying for the American-owned International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. will be tried before a high court here tomorrow, according to a weekly newspaper.

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## Senate Panel To Probe Fee In Arms Deal

### Saudi's Commission Put at \$45 Million

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT).

A Senate subcommittee plans to scrutinize the growing U.S. empire of a Saudi Arabian businessman who, the Long Island newspaper Newsday said, could receive a \$45-million commission—the largest known in history—for helping to arrange an arms deal.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations decided yesterday to examine the business affairs of Adnan Khashoggi, an international financier with impressive connections in Saudi Arabia.

It was revealed yesterday, Newsday said, that Mr. Khashoggi could get up to \$45 million as a commission on an \$850-million, five-year contract between the Saudi government and the Northrop Corp. of Los Angeles to maintain 110 F-5 jet fighters.

The Saudi government is reviewing the contract, Pentagon officials said, according to Newsday, because of the size of the agent's commission.

"I think we should call Mr. Khashoggi as a witness. I think it would be very interesting to find out why he's worth [a fee of] \$45 million," said Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, according to Newsday.

Staff investigators for the committee, the paper reported, say that Mr. Khashoggi could ignore their subpoenas because he is a Saudi citizen. Therefore, they say, they are considering subpoenaing the head of Mr. Khashoggi's U.S. operations, Morton MacLeod, an American. Mr. MacLeod is vice-president of the Triad Holding Corp., which Mr. Khashoggi and his two younger brothers, Adil and Essam, incorporated in Luxembourg 10 years ago.

Mr. Khashoggi has described Triad as a \$400-million conglomerate with business ventures throughout the world, Newsday said. The company's real estate holdings in the United States include a \$250-million industrial park in Salt Lake City and a one-seventh interest in the Arizona Land and Cattle Co. Mr. Khashoggi personally holds the majority ownership of two northern California banks, Security National Bank and Contra Costa Bank.

"It's taken literally years of going back and forth, going after budgets, details, sizes, scopes, working things out," a Khashoggi spokesman was quoted by the paper as having said of the Northrop contract. "It's a long, tedious process."

The contract is administered by the Pentagon, which informed the Saudi government in March that Mr. Khashoggi's fee could reach \$45 million. Pentagon officials said that they alerted the Saudis to the commission because they could not determine if the fee is "reasonable." The Saudi government subsequently began a review.

## Douglas Hospital Stay

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice William Douglas is expected to remain in a New York hospital for three to four weeks more, a spokesman said today. Mr. Douglas, 76, was admitted to the Institute for Rehabilitation Medicine of New York University on April 23 to continue his recovery from a stroke suffered Dec. 31.

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## U.S. Policy Toward South Africa

A particularly vexing item on America's post-Vietnam agenda has been underscored by President Kaunda of Zambia. He urges the United States to make a "total commitment in action" to end peacefully—residual colonialism in Rhodesia and South-West Africa and apartheid in South Africa. In fact, Rhodesia is moving toward black majority rule, though reluctantly, and South Africa, also reluctantly, is yielding its trusteeship in South-West Africa (Namibia). Congress, by refusing to support UN sanctions against Rhodesia, has kept the administration from playing a positive role there. But no similar complication plagues American policy toward South-West Africa, and the United States is actively prodding Pretoria to let go of the whole territory. The nub of the problem, as Mr. Kaunda understands well, lies in the American attitude toward apartheid—known to South African whites as "separate development"—within South Africa itself.

By a "total commitment" to end apartheid peacefully, Mr. Kaunda means he wishes Washington to join a campaign of full economic, political and psychological pressure and, if this campaign fails, "not to give any support to the oppressors." It would add up to a policy of cold war, conducted not in the name of anti-Communism against an admittedly hostile regime but in the name of anti-racism against a determinedly friendly one. For Pretoria seeks only normal relations with the United States, not U.S. aid. Just when most Americans have concluded that it is beyond our right and reach to try to stir internal change in another sovereign state, Mr. Kaunda would have us try once again.

As much against the current American grain as Mr. Kaunda's appeal may run, it cannot be rejected outright. For it is undeniable that the United States, by its (non-military) trade and investments and its limited but correct political dealings, does give some aid and some comfort to an unjust minority government. It is a government that tramples on the sensibilities of black Amer-

icans in particular and on the values that all Americans are preparing to celebrate in 1976. What positive changes in racial attitudes may have been stirred by the American presence can hardly be said to be more than modest so far. Nor is there the justification, as in the case of the Soviet Union, that the common nuclear peril and political necessity require us to overcome a good part of our moral revulsion. South Africa has substantial assets, of which some, such as gold, are currently being wielded and others, such as the Simonstown Navy Base, are being actively dangled before the West. But few people claim that these assets are essential to America.

Where does that leave the United States? It is a perplexing situation. Neither calls for racial justice nor warnings of racial apocalypse have persuaded most Americans of the wisdom of setting aside the current policy of gesture and compromise and of adopting a policy of cold war. The tendency of conservatives to go along with a seemingly stable and friendly South African government has been reinforced by the new hesitation of liberals to follow a course that smacks of interventionism. In this area of policy, the executive branch may have been slightly ahead of Congress in terms of reacting positively to appeals like those of Zambia's Kaunda.

If the United States cannot bring itself to join further the Africans' struggle against South Africa, then at least it can take a larger part in the Africans' development at home. Some Africans will accuse America of trying to compensate for its malingering but others will understand that U.S. policy, like theirs, is the product of U.S. circumstances. This is not a noble course but it is a realistic one, and in its way, a helpful one. As in other parts of the world, the initiative should come from the Africans themselves as they measure their own requirements in a rapidly changing world economy. But the United States should be prepared to respond—and substantially more than in the past.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The OAS Assembly

It is a sad commentary on the current standing of the Organization of American States that despite all that is going on in the hemisphere it will probably take up no more important business at the annual General Assembly, which opened in Washington on Thursday, than the routine election of a secretary-general to succeed Ecuador's distinguished Galo Plaza Lasso. There are plenty of urgent problems affecting the American states—and progress may be made on some of them in informal consultations during the two-week assembly—but the OAS itself will be only incidentally involved.

It is now regarded as unlikely that this assembly will take any decisive action to lift the sanctions invoked against Cuba by the OAS 11 years ago, though these are no longer effective and a majority of member governments favors repeal. Instead, the assembly is likely to set up an organ of consultation that may eventually recommend a change in OAS regulations to require only a majority vote in such circumstances.

With Secretary of State Kissinger absent and the United States abstaining, a special meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Ecuador last November fell two votes short of the required two-thirds majority for ending the Cuban boycott. The embittered sponsors of

repeal are reluctant to put the matter to another test until the rules are changed. Meanwhile, nine OAS members have breached the sanctions to establish relations with Cuba.

Latin governments will voice again in the assembly their outrage that the U.S. Trade Act bars tariff preferences for Ecuador and Venezuela, as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; but all Mr. Kissinger can do is renew his assurances that the administration is doing its utmost to get the offending provision modified. The Latin Americans may express again their solidarity with Panama for the negotiations with the United States on a new canal treaty; but the assembly as such can play no direct role on the issue.

The fact is that the Latin Americans in recent years have striven increasingly to set up new regional machinery and organizations outside the OAS—sometimes in order to include Cuba or to exclude the United States. Another factor in the decline of the OAS has been the tendency of U.S. secretaries of state to interest themselves in inter-American affairs only episodically. Mr. Kissinger's four postponements of a scheduled visit to Latin America—however pressing the reasons—is the latest case in point.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Ho Chi Minh Solution

From 1945 to 1954, the French governments assumed so many responsibilities for the origins of the war in Vietnam that men who not so long ago had a hand in these affairs are not entitled to give lessons. Nothing proves that there was ever, since 1945, any other solution than the Ho Chi Minh solution, which Gen. De Gaulle himself totally condemned in a press conference in March, 1949. Without any doubt, it would have been better for everyone if, after the Paris accords, the Saigon government leaders had become resigned to suffer the law of Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese have never accepted the free elections which, according to the Paris accords, were to follow the formation of the National Reconciliation Committee which the South Vietnamese did not accept. In fact, a civil war—because such was the nature of the war in Vietnam according to the Viet Minh and the Viet Cong—cannot be resolved by counting ballots. The third force, or third component of the reconciliation committee, could not fulfill any other function than to pave the way leading to a take-over by the Revolutionary Government. One can regret, but not be surprised, that the

adversaries of the RG did not agree in time to their political suicide.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

### 30 Years After WW II

Where many Westerners would differ is in their view of the present situation in Europe and the meaning of détente and security. The present security system has, it is true, averted war for 30 years. But Europe is still artificially divided. The governments of Eastern Europe make only slow progress towards winning the confidence of their people. Huge armies confront each other across the middle of Germany.

Celebrations can at best be muted. Progress towards creating a more secure and humane basis for European peace requires much more than ceremonial declarations. It requires a great deal of careful negotiation on ways of reducing military, ideological and political tension. If memories of the war can help people to think seriously about these problems they are useful. If they are used to distort history or to promote the prestige of the Soviet Union they will tend to obscure present realities.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 10, 1900.

VOLPE, Italy.—During the past night the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius slightly diminished in violence from its intensity yesterday. However, the volcano still threw projectiles to a height of more than 300 meters. The eruptions are still very frequent and very loud, being preceded by fierce flames, and windows are violently shaken in all the surrounding houses. Lava, too, is being projected to a very great height.

### Fifty Years Ago

May 10, 1925.

LONDON.—When Vincent Lopez and his American jazz band arrived at Waterloo Station today from New York, Jack Hylton, the English jazz conductor, was on hand to meet him. The first thing Lopez heard when he stepped off the train was "The Star-Spangled Banner" accompanied by Hylton's welcoming committee. Not to be outdone, the Americans unstrapped their instruments and rendered a "God Save the Queen," in ragtime, of course.



## Spooks in an Open Society

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Central Intelligence Agency has been so traduced in recent months and so unfairly given the public image of an American equivalent of the Soviet secret security apparatus with its enormous political power in Russia and its own private military organization that I would like to tell the following story.

Prof. Stefan Dedjier of the University of Lund, Sweden, recently made an experiment in connection with his course on "Social Intelligence." According to him: "I mailed a letter to 10 foreign intelligence organizations in 10 countries. I asked in the letter for all the available information about the history, goals, structures, personnel composition, recruitment, and outstanding problems" (of each organization).

"From CIA in Washington I received about 18 items of literature weighing one kilogram, including a bibliography of books about the CIA; from the others, as of today, I have received nothing. And when I told a high Yugoslav government official of my letter to the Yugoslav CIA (equivalent) he told me: 'You are totally demoted.'"

### An Expert

Dedjier is an expert in the field, having personally worked at various periods (by his own admission) with Soviet, U.S. and Yugoslav intelligence. Born a Yugoslav, he graduated from Princeton, was an American paratrooper during World War II, returned to Belgrade, headed Tito's atomic energy agency, and finally, disappointed with Communism, fled for Sweden. He is now a Swedish citizen.

In a draft study prepared for a colloquium held at Dartmouth College, scrutinizing the relationship of governmental intelligence services to society, Dedjier referred to "the recently acquired right of citizens of the U.S.A. to write to the CIA and ask for files it has on each of them."

He cited a 1970 report of the Defense Science Board of the United States which concluded: "More might be gained than lost if our nation were to adopt—unilaterally, if necessary—a policy of complete openness in all the areas of information relevant to the task force" which issued the Defense Science Board's study.

## Letters

### After Vietnam

As an American patriot I am distressed to note that since the Vietnam debacle, my country is regarded on all sides as a sinking ship. Fear is the keynote of these days and the United States is no longer regarded as a bulwark behind which other nations can seek safety.

In turn, Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia have made it clear that they can no longer count on U.S. backing and are therefore ready to submit to the dictates of Peking.

In Europe, Turkey, Greece and Portugal also have reneged their commitments and turned on the hand that once fed and strengthened them.

While in the Mideast, Israel, solitary and disillusioned, prepares to face the enemy and repeat the tragedy of Masada, once more rather than pander to the Arab money-might and join the rows of worshippers kneeling around its oil wells.

Sen. McGovern has asked for the "repatriation" of the Vietnamese refugees. He too wishes to get on the right side of the

### Reas of Peking, Moscow and Hanoi: the victors of tomorrow.

The blood of our boys who died in the cause of liberty, the blood of the 460 Vietnamese "forgotten" by the fleeing Americans, of the Cambodians loyal to our creeds. Sen. McGovern forgets that blood sticks.

The only language understood by the Communists is that of strength—not détente. Have we to wait until the whole of Asia has fallen under the hammer and the sickle? Don't we know what will follow?

SAM WELLY.

Paris.

### 'Chance' for Ford

Does Gerald Ford really believe, and do his friends, that he can make a great President? Should it not be visible from where he sits how desperately the presidency of the United States calls, at this juncture, for a rare combination of qualities no man needs to apologize for lacking? Yet there is one challenge to greatness that Mr. Ford could meet, and for this he would be honorably remembered.

and a growing belief that "what is good for the world has to be good for my nation."

The professor concludes that: "The development of such a global intelligence system will be the result of the first major breakthrough in the rise of global ethics." This is a cheering thought although the road is long. Meanwhile, Americans should realize they are miles ahead of any other nation along that road—not just as a nation but specifically in terms of the functioning of the CIA.

The men of the U.S. Senate have had a monopoly on presidential nominations in both parties since the 1960s—Nixon and Kennedy in 1960; Johnson and Goldwater in 1964; and Nixon and George McGovern in 1972.

Not since 1952 has a governor been nominated for the presidency (Adlai Stevenson of Illinois) and not since 1932 has a governor been elected to the presidency (Franklin Roosevelt of New York).

NEW YORK.—The shift of power from the executive to the legislative branch of the U.S. government has come with a terrible swiftness, reeling to the mind. It is yet another historical irony because, although it has been American conservatives who have rallied against executive supremacy, it is American liberals who are benefiting from the ascendancy of the legislative branch.

We all know how it happened. It was not the result of an orderly rethinking of government arrangements. It didn't come after three years' study by a huge Hoover Commission, or even from the deliberations of Mr. Hinchin's zoo out in Santa Barbara. It happened because of Watergate and the peculiar leverage one event had upon another. It is yet to be established that the domino principle will change the politics of Asia. But it is certainly established that the domino principle has changed the politics of America.

It began with the fear of the omnipotent president in foreign affairs. The revolt in Congress was in reaction to the uses made by Lyndon Johnson of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution passed in 1965. Before that, Republicans in particular had criticized executive arrogance in foreign affairs. Indeed, if the standards brought against Mr. Nixon's conduct of foreign affairs had been used against Franklin D. Roosevelt, I do believe the gentleman

## A Search in America For Its New Leaders

By James Reston

SAN DIEGO.—Wherever you go in America these days, you find a longing for new beginnings and new leaders. After Vietnam and Watergate, even the supporters of Ford, Rockefeller, Reagan, Jackson, Humphrey, Muskie, and the other candidates in their 60s seem to be vaguely dissatisfied and hoping for something different, someone younger and more in tune with the coming age of the 1980s.

Gov. Brown of California and Gov. Carey of New York, both Democrats, illustrate the point. They are both very popular or even very well known yet even in their own states, let alone in the nation as a whole, but for the first time in over a generation, the Democrats are beginning to talk privately but seriously about nominating a governor for the presidency.

Brown here in California is apparently trying to break out of the old political mold of the days when his father was governor of this state. He is not trying to be popular with the press or following the New Deal, welfare-state, cold-war themes of the 1950s and 1960s.

### Different

Nobody really knows yet what he is trying to do except that he is trying to be different. He is young, handsome, alone, unmarried and uncommitted to any ideology or political strategy of the past.

He doesn't live in the governor's mansion or drive around in his official cars, but stays aloof and seems to be searching for some kind of new pragmatism, the best in the administrations of Earl Warren and Ronald Reagan. In short, he seems to be saying that the old politics and the old techniques are out of date, and that he is going to find a new path to the politics and policies of the future. California has created many new styles in American politics and life, and Brown is obviously trying to anticipate the political style of the coming generation.

The men of the U.S. Senate have had a monopoly on presidential nominations in both parties since the 1960s—Nixon and Kennedy in 1960; Johnson and Goldwater in 1964; and Nixon and George McGovern in 1972.

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## Legislative Power in U.S.

By William F. Buckley Jr.

would have been not only impeached, but hanged.

Then, with the general disgust that followed Mr. Nixon's resignation, the voters stayed home in droves, and those who went to the polls voted substantially for a young set of legislators who went to Washington quite determined to dominate not only foreign policy, but to run the domestic plant as well. It happened that this set of legislators were of a progressive inclination; opposed to any of the ideas loosely associated with the memory of Mr. Nixon. Accordingly, they came to Washington and began doing what everybody likes most to do: spend other people's money.

Early on, in a show of power against the Democratic leadership, which has always believed in deficit financing but stops this side of the Weimar Republic level, they established rule by caucus. This is now called King Caucus, and it tends to work as follows: The majority party caucuses, and reaches a conclusion concerning a particular issue. The minority is considered bound by the wishes of the majority, even as in a parliamentary democracy in Europe. So that when they appear on the floor of, say, the House of Representatives, the Democratic vote like the Rockefellers, and huge majorities sanction the populist policies voted by the majority of the caucus.

It is always a little risky to play this game, but it is fair to play it just the same. Applied to the present situation, it is possible to say that Congress is being run by a set of legislators who received the vote of about 20 per cent of the American people. That's how many, in the election of 1974, rolled up the Democratic landslide.

Now, conservative complaints against executive arrogance were not overstated. The best single treatise of the subject is in James Burnham's book, "Con-

gress and the American Tradition," published nearly 20 years ago.

But legislative supremacy suggests legislative responsibility. Otherwise, what you have is legislative tyranny. In the situation as it is developing, congressional action appears to be voting without any regard for any fixed principle whatever. This is not, to be sure, a good season for collegiate principles. The idea that everybody's individual conscience ought to be the only guide is enshrined in the intellectual successes of Daniel Bell and the Bergin brothers.

### Twin Assumptions

Congress proceeds on twin assumptions. The first is that every congressman is entitled not only to know all the nation's secrets but, in fact, to use his own judgment on whether to share them with the Associated Press. The other assumption is that it is an act of bourgeois restraint to spend less money than is required to achieve whatever philanthropic purpose any legislator has in mind.

The natural answer to an irresponsible Congress is a responsible Congress. It is Congress itself that should curb the excesses of King Caucus. Otherwise, it requires the re-establishment of a dominant executive. There are conservative theorists who reason that only a strong executive can summon the public power to crush an irresponsible Congress backed by the huge bureaucracy it feeds. We need, at this moment, above all, expressions from responsible Democrats in the House and in the Senate deploring the Jacobinical excesses of some of their colleagues. These Democrats need, in turn, support from sober members of the progressive establishment. Because mature men know that, in the end, nothing is achieved by congressional irresponsibility except the loss of freedom and stability.

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## Around the Paris, Rome Galleries

### Rome

**Matta.** "L'Homme Descend du Signe." Galleria dell'Oca 42 Via dell'Oca, Rome, through May. Matta's recent large pastel nudes are translations of the surrealist master's view of the world into symbols derived from ancient South American cultures. Crude, stark and angular, they simplify man's cruelty to man or the gods' cruelty to man and vice versa. Older drawings, some from the late 1940s, show Matta at his best: They are illuminations, fluidly executed and filled with live imaginative presences.

**Achille Perilli.** "Machinerie, Ma Chère Machine." Works from 1972-1975. Marlborough Gallery, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through May.

One of the older Italian abstractionists, Perilli until recently painted structures, determined by line, of a flux of rhomboids. Line is still the structure supporting planes of color, forming boxes which shut and open in perspective. Though the colors are intense and luminous, the self-folding and fantasy machines that hold them or bring them into relief against dark grounds are somehow static, so that the whole amounts to little more than bright but hermetic conundrums.

**Pablo Echaurren.** Etrusculudens, 77, Piazza Navona, Rome, to June 1.

This young painter delights in dissecting landscapes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, political symbols, in pictures the size of postage stamps, which, together, form a varied mosaic. A childish playfulness is set off by sophisticated wit, comic-strip-type repeats never quite repeat themselves. In "I Tarzan, You..." jungle foliage is seen in tangles and detail ad infinitum, so that one can read each facet alone and at the same time regard the whole as a tapestry of greenery. Echaurren has taken his own little patchwork apart and scattered bits and fragments of his tales over expanses of white—a development which adds more verve and new freedom to his adventure.

**Max Ernst.** La Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, through May. Collages, frottages and prints by the indefatigable surrealist. His small works, far more concise than the large ones, convey his predominantly graphic ability and post-Freudian fairy-tale fantasy.

**Claudio Verna.** Studio Condotti, 85 Via Condotti, Rome, through May 15. Verna's abstraction has become more complex. Beams and crossbeams traverse space to deepen it. But the color, in sweet clinging pastels counteracts the search for strictness and proportion.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.



'Toward the Temple of 100,000 Images' by Echaurren.

### Paris

**Roland Topor.** Galerie Marquet, 7 Rue Bonaparte, Paris 6, to May 31.

How can one get for enough away from one's own murky psyche to really be able to glimpse it, and do so without drifting into detachment? Topor has invented a form of delicious irony—part ferocity, part drolery—which achieves the right distance by parodying the naïve and musty style of 19th-century illustrations. People are flayed, transfixed, lose their fingers and are otherwise tortured and mutilated, but the horror itself is a witicism: On the inner surface of the skin being peeled off a man's back (the victim is surprisingly placed) another man is carefully writing: "Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme..." Not a political cartoon, but perhaps a psychological one. Topor seems to be gaining in forcefulness each year.

**Spoerri.** Galerie Bana, 80 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 7.

Daniel Spoerri calls this show "Nature Morte" (Still Life) playing on the fact that the literal meaning of the French words "dead nature." Real dead squirrels, cats, rats, hedgehogs, birds, etc., are presented in a grimy, greasy, kitschy setting. These and other gadgets can be ambiguously construed as Spoerri's own response to what he refers to as his "obsession with death," or as a provocation. His approach to the matter of death is however more intellectual than introspective (or psychopathological) despite the prima facie evidence, and so the works appear as a conjunction of weak emotions and weak ideas, supplemented by chutzpah from which they derive

their undeniable but unconvincing impact.

**Alan Davie.** Galerie de France, 3 Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte, Paris 8, to May 31.

Scottish-born (1920) jazz musician Alan Davie has been having one-man shows in Europe and the United States since 1948. His large paintings are immediately attractive; they have no reticence but glow with the strong flush of generous colors. They tell no obvious story but assemble shapes that have occasional African references. The sensuality of sound (in jazz) and the sensuality of color seem to have some affinity here, and in both cases use is made of thematic pretexts as a sort of formal support without any real intimate raison d'être. The vital parts of jazz are quite unconnected with the visible melodic surface, just as Davie's ghosts, banners, checkerboards, statues and flags are no more than a support for color, balance and rhythm.

**Rouvre.** Galerie Louise Leiris, 47 Rue de Monceau, Paris 8, to May 26.

Rouvre's painting represents the prolongation of a traditional line, hedging with abstraction. The whole series of paintings shows here deal with a single theme: "vegetation"—trees or branches treated in a very curvilinear. There is no sky (except for what shows through the branches) no ground either, only the slosh of foliage and the wavy sinews of branches in barely varied patterns. Gregory Masurovsky, Galerie la Tortue, 11 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to May 31. Very cool drawings and prints that most typically represent a single object standing in a low-key space.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

## The 'Beatification' of Anthony Caro

By Hilton Kramer

**NEW YORK (NYT).**—The name of the British sculptor Anthony Caro now stands so high in the firmament of artistic reputations that we should not be surprised, I suppose, to find that the exhibition of his work currently installed at the Museum of Modern Art has been conceived less as an occasion to catch up on the progress of a living and still fallible artist than as an event calling for our unconditional aesthetic surrender.

It is no secret, of course, that Caro has been for some years—at least since the death of David Smith in 1965—the nominee of Clement Greenberg, and the critical establishment over which his ideas preside, for the post of Greatest Living Sculptor, in the Museum has approached the task of presenting us with what it mistakenly calls a "retrospective" more or less in the spirit of this judgment.

The elaborate lecture series organized to coincide with the exhibition at the museum, like the book-length monograph written by William Rubin, director of the museum's Department of Painting and Sculpture, in lieu of a mere catalogue, seems to have been undertaken with the object of establishing Caro's work as the grand culmination of everything that is most creative and "advanced" in the history of modernist sculpture.

### An Initiation

We are being invited, in other words, to pay homage to a master, if not indeed to worship at his shrine, and one's response to this invitation will very largely depend, I imagine, on the way one feels about such acts of peremptory and premature beatification.

For myself, I think the "hard-sell" approach adopted by the museum for this exhibition is very much to be regretted—it is insulting to those who are in a position to decide these questions for themselves and extremely misleading for those who are not—but the actual exhibition is something else.

It brings us what is indeed an important body of work, and it is interesting in a way few of us would have anticipated from the art Caro produced in the 1960s. It discloses a significant change in the way he has begun to envision the task of sculpture in the last two or three years. Briefly stated, the change is twofold: color, which formerly assumed a major role in the way Caro's sculptures were conceived, or at least in the way they were experienced, has been abandoned; and an emphasis on frontality, which Caro's sculpture formerly eschewed, has effectively displaced the polyaxial or multiple-view orientation that was the basis of his earlier achievements.

The shift to a more frontal sculptural image—to an image that, though still physically possible to see from many angles, reveals its essential visual character head-on, rather than as a painting does—places the artist's work

in closer proximity to that of David Smith, whose constructive sculpture launched Caro on a new artistic course some 15 years ago.

### A Certain Relation

The abandonment of color would likewise seem to bear a certain relation to Smith's work. It is well known that Caro values Greenberg's counsel on all matters affecting the aesthetic resolution of his work—Rubin's monograph is admirably explicit about their closeness in this regard—and so one assumes that color disappeared from the living artist's constructions at the very moment when Greenberg, in his role as an executor of the Smith estate, was, on his own admission, removing the color from the deceased artist's constructions.

The medium of Caro's New York is described as "steel, rusted and varnished," which is exactly what certain of Smith's works have lately been turned into.

The point would scarcely be worth making if Caro's new constructions represented some earth-shaking breakthrough in sculptural thought, but I am afraid they do not.

In speaking of the new work, Rubin makes a tactful reference to "what may be on Caro's part a quite unconscious renewed interest in the sculpture of the '40s and '50s—Smith especially." But everything else he tells us about the milieu in which Caro lives and works, both here and abroad, suggests it would be highly unlikely for an "interest" of this sort to remain "unconscious" for 24 hours.

What is more likely is that the decision to abandon color—and the kind of open, laterally ex-

pansive, multiple-view image that color made visually possible—required a discreet retreat to the ground occupied by Smith in the '40s and '50s.

The results of this move are not especially happy, and I doubt if a pompier work like "Riviera" or a problematical one like "Durham Steel Flat," which even Rubin describes as "reversing many of the premises of Caro's earlier mature work," would have found a way into the sculpture garden of the Museum of Modern Art with such shrillity if they had borne a less exalted signature.

The real glories of this exhibition are to be found among the sculptures produced between 1962 and 1970—in "Early One Morning" (1962), possibly the finest thing Caro has ever done, and in "Orange" (1969), "Sun Peak" (1969-70), the table piece called "The Deluge" (1969-70), and a few others of this period. "Early One Morning" remains even today, when we have all become a little jaded from having seen such a multitude of well-meaning initiations and dreadful travesties inspired by its form, a work of stunning grace, originality and power.

In opening up the constructivist mode to the horizontal sweep of a low-lying open structure that evokes something of the scale and the multiplicity of incident of a panoramic landscape without actually describing anything but its own carefully modulated succession of shapes and gestures and of the visual relations obtaining among them, Caro added something genuinely new to the art of sculpture.

The syntax of constructivism was grafted in the direction of a sculptural experience that could be fully encompassed only by a reading of the work and the

space it occupied from many different angles of vision.

The unity of experience in "Early One Morning" is cumulative, and very much dependent on the use of color—in this case, bright red—that carries us from one visual "episode" to another without disruption or interruption. Michael Fried once invoked the realm of dance to describe the experience Caro's work affords. Rubin speaks of "narrative."

However we describe it, it is this sense of an ongoing experience unfolding in a fixed but capacious space that Caro brought to abstract sculpture with such lyrical finesse, and it is for this that posterity is likely to honor him.

There are some 30 works in the present exhibition, which Rubin has organized in collaboration with the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and for my taste, too many of them are drawn from the unprinted constructions of the '70s.

I would have much preferred a fuller account of the sculptures of the '60s, which are amply represented in both museum and private collections in the United States but are now not likely to be brought together in a major exhibition for many years to come.

But this is, all the same, an important exhibition. To one hoping to understand the art of our time can afford to miss it. It will travel to Minneapolis, Houston and Boston after its New York showing.

It is not, to be sure, a retrospective: Caro's figurative sculpture of the '50s—explored in the monographs—are omitted. It dates from Caro's 1960 "conversion," and has something of the intensity of the convert's ardor.

### The Art Market

## Treasures at a 'Routine' Auction

By Souren Melikian

**PARIS (IHT).**—Roughly speaking, there are two kinds of auctions.

The first is characterized by glumness: fancy catalogues, experts, lots of advertising, cocktail parties for the press. Speculative reserve prices are often set. These are aimed at the public, including rich collectors who don't browse in shops or go to routine sales.

The second type has no frills, no speculative reserve prices and is aimed at the professionals. The prices reflect the expectations of professionals and realistic, professional appraisals. These auctions establish minimum price levels. The Hôtel Drouot in Paris is the last auction house in a major art-market center where such old-fashioned sales take place regularly.

Few auctioneers have the knack of handling such sales effectively. One of the best is Philippe Cousturier, who inspires confidence about what is being sold.

He was the auctioneer Wednesday at a Drouot sale where the objects ranged from ordinary to good with some extremely rare pieces thrown in. It was obvious that the pieces for sale had come from private homes. They were too diversified and too battered to have come from a dealer's stockroom. The reserve prices were low—at sales where dealer property is involved, reserves are higher, making it worthwhile to bid only when you have a particular reason for buying. In any case, auctions of dealer stocks are illegal in France.

### Peuter Dish

Among the fine objects that Cousturier sold was a fine, very large (about 50 centimeters in diameter) pewter dish, obviously made in the 17th century. It had surface scratches but that does not really matter because pewter can be reworked. The dish fetched 4,873 francs.

Seconds later, a large smoked-glass vase by Étienne Gallé came up. It had applied glass decoration and was made in Gallé's late 1880s style when he was influenced by Renaissance shapes and styles. This is one of the finest Gallé pieces in the "historical" style that I have seen at auction in the past three or four years.

Félix Marillat, the expert on objects d'art of the late 19th and 20th centuries, has seen it and says it ranks as one of the best pieces in the "historical" manner of Gallé. Yet it fetched only 3,600 francs. This is partly because the "historical" manner has never been very popular with collectors of late 19th-century and art nouveau glass and partly too, because the market for art nouveau and art deco is very narrow. In Paris it is geared to a small clique of with-it people not likely to turn up at minor auctions, when they are not around, prices fall by one-half to two-thirds.

This was confirmed by a lot of two superb footed bowls of Sevres porcelain with deep blue glaze and overglaze of gold-leaf decoration. One was of neo-bellinist shape, dated 1892 on the underside, the other of mushroom shape. These went for 522 francs which is exactly their market value. However, this is far less than they might have made at a high-faloot sale.

Then came 17th and 18th-century objects. The first was a century piece, an extraordinary musical instrument (about 80 centimeters long) built like a small piano and standing on trestle legs. At one end of the piano was a violin-shaped instrument. The whole, I was told, was played by depressing the keys which, in turn, activated a device that struck the "violin" strings.

### Clocks

Be that as it may, the cabinet of the instrument was excellent, in tune with the whimsical experiments of the later half of the 18th century. The instrument had already been seen at auction—and bought—in Paris. It went for 2,440 francs. Such pieces do not come cheaper than that.

Then two clocks of great rarity and top quality came up. One was a mantel clock made in the late 17th century. The central ornate dial, superbly chiseled, bore the signature of the Huguenot clock-maker Decharmes. A small dial giving astronomical time bore an engraved inscription in German, suggesting that it had been commissioned for a German-speaking patron. The case, executed in the grand manner created by the French cabinetmaker Boulle, was inlaid with brass, tin, red tortoise shell and studded with tiny green stones. This rare piece had seen hard times—and, judging by its dilapidated state, had been left to rot in the attic of some provincial château. That did not

prevent a young French dealer, specializing in 18th-century objects, from buying it at 18,000 francs. The cost of restoration will be roughly about 5,000 francs. That still leaves it at 13,000 to 20,000 francs below what it would have fetched at a posh sale.

The second clock was much more beautiful. It was a bracket clock (about 1 meter high), made between 1715 and 1730 in the Boulle manner. The rococo style was still restrained suggesting that it was earlier than Massonier. The front ornate plaques in low relief, the ornate legs shaped like sphinxes and the ornate finial were clearly the work of one of the great bronze makers of the time. The bracket on which the clock once stood was missing and it needed a new one. But the clock's bonnet, the ornate "repeating bells" were intact. At 8,075 francs, to which should be added 3,000 to 4,000 francs for restoration, it was the bargain of the sale, not so much because it would have made more at a more important sale, but more because top quality is hard to find under any circumstances.

True, the Gallé vase may seem just "cheap." But it is, in fact, worth just about what it made—to anyone who looks at art as a commodity. The musical instrument may be a museum piece and 2,500 francs may be regarded as a laughable price. But because it is a museum piece, only museums would consider buying it—museums are not buying much of anything right now. The vendor would find it hard to get more for his wonderful instrument than he got Wednesday.

The case is similar with the Decharmes clock. The price it made, 8,000 francs, is about half the reserve price that would have been set for it at a fancy sale. But there is no guarantee that the clock would find a buyer at 18,000 francs: it is, however, readily resalable at the price it made Wednesday. Much the same applies to the other pieces.

### Bomb Explodes in Cannes

**CANNES, May 9 (Reuters).**—A bomb exploded early today outside the Festival Palace where the Cannes Film Festival will open tonight, police said. No one was hurt, but the west wing of the building and two television cars were badly damaged. There is no indication of who placed the charge.

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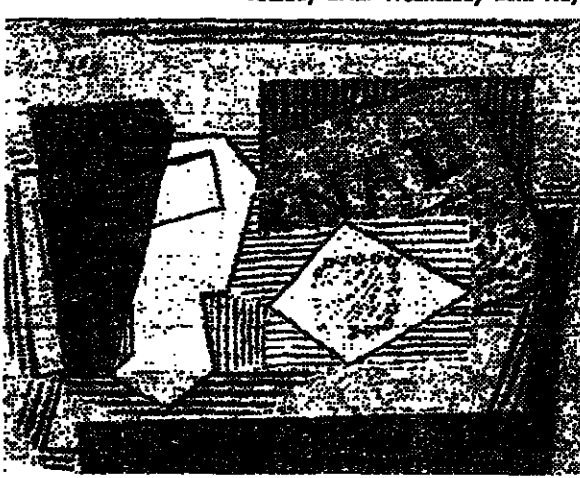
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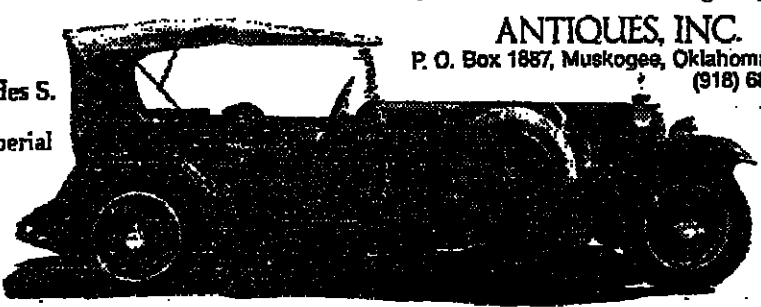
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Emily Genauer

## Newsy Novel of the Art World

NEW YORK—Some of the latest writing on art these days is turning up in novels. One is the book by James Goldman's son, "The Men From Greek and Roman," about the Metropolitan Museum's mysterious acquisition of a great Roman statue, comes Barbara Goldsmith's "The Straw Man" (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$7.95). This novel also has to do with the Metropolitan.

It is hung on the museum's building a special pavilion for the collection of a rich Jewish banker. The new book is even more on top of the news than Goldman's, which came right after the Met's million-dollar purchase of the vase. Within two weeks, the museum will open the pavilion housing the Robert Lehman collection.

"The Straw Man," a creditable first novel, brings in eternal aesthetic verities as little as possible, dealing lengthily and hilariously with money, ego, ambition, prejudice and sex. It is the story of a young man's efforts to break the will of his miserly father, Bertram Royce, who has left him only \$3 million, forgetting the two legs and fingers paintings he had promised his son and stipulating that his \$100-million collection go to the Met, provided he museum built a special pavilion for it, and included reconstructions of several rooms in the family mansion.

That many readers may think "Lehman" as they read "Royce" can surprise no one. Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo and Associates, in designing the Lehman wing, included in it seven rooms reproduced from the Lehman house. The bitter controversy provoked by the Lehman pavilion's being built on Central Park land almost parallels a battle in the book. Robert Lehman's on-again-off-again relationship with the Met (there were many who thought its cause was reservations over his role on the part of the WPA trustees) was very like the Bertram Royce's.

There are also, however, some important departures in the novel. For instance, Robert Lehman was not, to my knowledge, the connoisseur of unfailing taste that Royce is por-

trayed as being. I can remember sitting in his Park Avenue drawing-room, opening by rare and incredibly beautiful early Chinese and Florentine paintings—and then moving into the dining room to be confronted by unutterably banal pictures by two youngish living artists working à la Renoir.

If the characters in the book are on the thin side, their dimensions will be strengthened for readers who know the art world and do their own filling in. The director of the Metropolitan and various curators are characterized in the book with malicious and most perceptive wit. Its descriptions of presentations at the museum, like an exhibition called "Gateway to America," which brings down the wrath of the Jewish, black and Puerto Rican communities, will sound familiar to those who recall the Met's ill-starred show, "Harlem on My Mind." The raucous sexual relationships described in the book also ring bells.

But all these are extra fillips for the knowing. For the general reader, coming to the book cold, it will still be a fascinating inside look at the narrow, ambitious, self-serving maneuverings of most museum benefactors and personnel, a look at the mindless, destructive, contemptible and no less self-serving tactics of many of the anti-establishment forces opposed to them, and, miraculously, at the great things that somehow emerge from—or despite—the confrontation.

Apologies of the strange workings of the art establishment comes this announcement: "An exhibition of nearly 100 works on paper and paintings by Marc Chagall... will be on view at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum from June 8 through Dec. 28."

Does anybody realize that Chagall, the only living member of the loosely labeled School of Paris, the man who, before World War I, turned painting off its traditional course forever, hasn't had a major New York museum show since his 1946 retrospective at the Museum of Modern Art? The Louvre did a great one five years ago at the Grand Palais. The Museum of Modern Art

"Le Grand Cirque Gris," a recent work by Chagall.

Eric Pollack.

marked his 70th birthday in 1967 with a small showing of works in its permanent collection. Four years later it displayed the stained-glass windows he designed for the Hadassah Hospital prior to their shipment to Israel. But that is all.

Will the summer show at the Guggenheim rectify the inexplicable omission? Not really. Of the 100 works to be shown, only 14 will be major oils. Nor is this really a Guggenheim presentation, since, to quote its director Thomas Messer, "It is neither always possible nor desirable to plunge into museum-filling retrospectives." (It could wish he had considered the question before putting on the Guggenheim's enormous and strictly second-rate recent Max Ernst retrospective.)

In any case, the exhibition will be of works selected by Jean

Leymarie, director of the Ecole du Louvre, Paris. It is to be circulated after its Guggenheim showing by the International Exhibitions Foundation.

For a teaser, right now, there is a small Chagall show at the Pierre Matisse Gallery, including 10 oils painted this year and 17 gouaches on paper that he made in connection with a large mosaic wall entitled "The Four Seasons," completed and installed a few months ago in an outdoor plaza in front of the First National Bank in Chicago.

The gouaches are relatively small, typically Chagall in their cascades of tumbling, flopping lovers, trees, flowers. They are really footnotes to a project for which a panorama of details, as in a tapestry, or a stained-glass window, was required, rather than a powerful, dominant compositional motif.



"Le Grand Cirque Gris," a recent work by Chagall.

Eric Pollack.

## The Cormorant—Or Eating Crow

## Waverley Root

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has never, I believe, turned its attention to the particular type of torture inflicted by man on the cormorant. After a remarkable display of speed and dexterity under water, which proves that it can swim as well as fish, or better, since it catches them—the bird is prevented from enjoying its meal by a strap or ring fastened around its neck, not so tight as to cut off breathing, but tight enough to keep it from swallowing its prey, which its master has decided to take for himself.

Most Westerners are aware that this method of fishing by proxy is employed in the Far East, but how many know that in earlier times it was also practiced in England? The Master of Cormorants, like the Master of Hounds, was an official of some importance in royal households.

## A Symbol

The cormorant is a voracious bird which must resort bitterly being robbed of its meal. Insult was added to injury when man seized upon this characteristic of the exploited cormorant to make it a symbol of greed and glut-tony, for instance in John Adams' comment upon the persons who besieged him for governmental securities that they had a "cormorant appetite for office."

This is a harsh attitude to adopt toward an animal which has been described as the most important wild bird in the world from a commercial point of view. The cormorant is a gregarious bird, fond of company. It plies away and refuses to reproduce when the density of nests in its colonies falls below three per 10 square feet. It reveals in what may be the two most populated nesting areas in existence: the Isla Raza in the Gulf of California, where clutches of eggs (four to six are laid at a time) are deposited at a distance of 8 inches apart, and on South Guadalupe Island off the Peruvian coast, where there are three families of birds a square yard. The first the cormorant shares with sea swallows and penguins, the second with gannets. It is on the Peruvian island and some others which surround it that the cormorant earned its high commercial rating; a very con-

siderable contribution is made to the Peruvian economy by the guano produced by these enormous congregations of birds.

The fearless eater who tackles cormorant cannot expect very much. "Eating crow" is an expression which intimates that this is not the most desirable of edible birds, and eating cormorant is lexicographically, and very probably gastronomically, equivalent to eating crow. The word "cormorant" comes from the Latin *corvus marinus*, which means sea crow or sea raven.

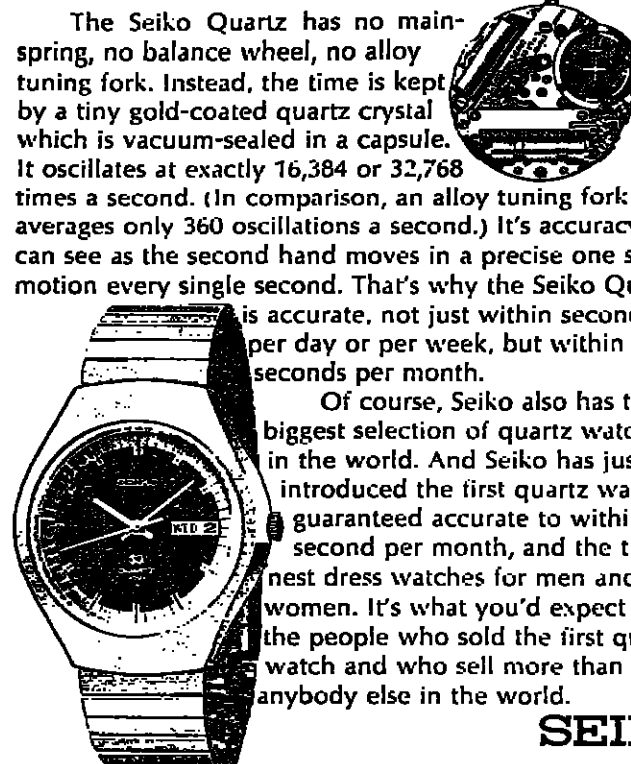
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1311-15



**Depreciation Is Now 24.4%****Pound Hits Record Low Despite Bank's Support**

LONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Sterling fell sharply to a record low today despite some halfhearted support by the Bank of England, dealers said.

The Bank of England's calculation of the trade weighted depreciation of sterling from 1971 Smithsonian levels widened sharply to a record 24.4 per cent from 23.8 per cent yesterday as the pound dropped more than 2

cents against the dollar to \$3.177 from \$3.395.

A dealer said the Bank of England intervened from time to time, apparently buying spot sterling and selling it forward for nearby delivery. This tactic raised the cost of borrowing Eurosterling for short periods, thus discouraging short sales.

Dealers held mixed views as to how much selling pressure there was but at times the market activity was hectic.

Dealers were uncertain as to why sterling dropped more sharply today than on other days but apparently there was some pent-up selling from the Continent after the Ascension Day holiday yesterday.

One of the main reasons for weakness of sterling has been Britain's accelerating rate of inflation caused by large pay increases in government-controlled industries and forecasts of successive record government budget deficits this year and next.

Political observers say, however, that the governing Labor party is not in a position to introduce stringent anti-inflation measures until the controversial Common Market referendum is held next month.

Meanwhile, the dollar held at around yesterday's depressed levels against continental currencies though it did rise against the French franc after the Bank of France gave the U.S. currency some support.

The Bank of France reportedly absorbed about \$30 to \$40 million, which helped the dollar to recover to 4.07 francs from 4.0550 yesterday.

Elsewhere, the dollar was at 2.35 marks compared with 2.3510 and at 2.509 Swiss francs compared with 2.5070.

**Foreign Car Sales in Britain Take Record 38% of Market**

LONDON, May 9 (AP-DJ).—Imported cars accounted for 38.4 per cent of new car registrations in Britain last month, believed to be a record penetration of foreign cars in any major car-producing country.

The success of imported cars in April came despite the introduction by British makers of new models, cash rebates and other incentives aimed at improving sales.

Foreign cars have taken about one third of the British market in the first four months of the year.

**W. German Aide Predicts Upturn In Second Half**

SINGAPORE, May 9 (AP).—The economic situation in Western Europe and the United States will begin to improve from the second half of this year, Hans Apel, West Germany's finance minister, said here today.

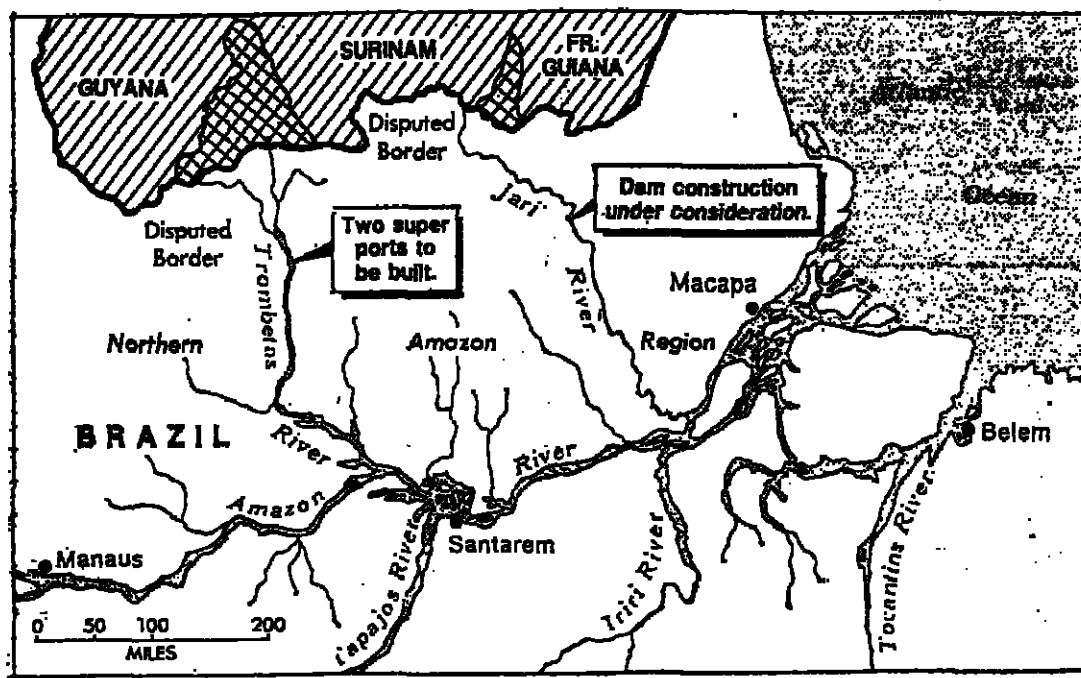
He said recession was bottoming out and there will be deflation and even a minor economic boom next year.

The finance minister told a press conference that "we in Germany have been successful in fighting inflation. In spite of high oil prices, our inflation rate next year will probably be 5 per cent, and the economic growth rate will be around 1 per cent."

Demand for consumer goods had increased by 10 per cent last month, he said, adding he was optimistic that imports from developing countries into West Germany will increase.

"We do not have a balance of payment problem but our neighbors in the economic community have and we are obliged to help our partners," Mr. Apel said.

He said he has held general discussions with Singapore Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen regarding West German investment in Singapore. Germany will grant tax exemptions and ease investments into foreign countries so that capital will flow into Asian and African countries, Mr. Apel said.



The isolated Trombetas River region west of Belem, Brazil, is believed to contain rich deposits of bauxite. Feasibility studies are under way for its development.

**Companies Set to Mine Bauxite in Brazil**

By Leonard Greenwood

BELEM, Brazil.—More than \$3 billion may be spent in the jungle 700 miles west of here to develop one of the world's two richest aluminum discoveries of the past decade, says Hans Coutinho, visiting bauxite exploration manager of Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa).

Three of the world's aluminum giants, including Alcoa, and the Brazilian government now are completing feasibility studies.

They already have decided to go ahead with mining on a huge scale, which will involve the development of two superports on the Trombetas River, and are now considering whether to build a big dam on the Jari River and a giant industrial center to refine and smelt the ore on the spot.

Mr. Coutinho said in an interview.

Start of operations culminates

many years of exploration over huge areas of the northern Amazon.

For the last 10 of those years, the search turned into a race between all the world's leading aluminum companies to be the first to find the enormous deposits geologists believed were hidden in the region.

It was, Mr. Coutinho said, a dramatic competition under the most trying physical conditions, with each company pouring millions into the search and trying to keep its own operations secret while at the same time doing all it could to discover what its rivals were up to.

The area was so savage and competition so fierce "we jumped each other's claims, not on purpose but simply because it was difficult to know exactly where you were and where the competition was working, and there were very few maps," Mr. Coutinho said.

The in-fighting was settled in 1971 when Alcoa, Aluminum Co. of Canada (Alcan) and the exploration company of billionaire Daniel Ludwig sat down with the Brazilian Ministry of Mines to determine the area.

Even now, with mining operations moving closer, the secrecy surrounding them is intensive. A date has been set for the start of operations, no one will admit it.

Through thorough survey and checks have been made, no one will put a figure on the size of the deposit. Mr. Coutinho, admitting that the Trombetas find is, together with discoveries in Indonesia, the major aluminum discovery of the past decade.

Not only is the deposit extensive: it is also conveniently located. It is close to the Trombetas River, the only northern tributary of the Amazon which offers year-round navigation to ocean-going ore-carriers. Also, it is close enough to the Jari River, where Mr. Ludwig owns 3 million acres on which he is experimenting with forestry, to make the link with a hydroelectric project there economically viable.

The search for aluminum in this part of Brazil was begun by Kaiser Aluminum in the 1950s, but without success. Alcan

started in 1964, Mr. Ludwig in 1969, and Alcoa in 1970, Mr. Coutinho said.

The search was joined by the French firm Pechiney and by Billiton, a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell which has extensive mining operations in Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana), several hundred miles to the north of Trombetas.

© Los Angeles Times.

**Business Economists in U.S. Rule Out Credit Crunch in '75**

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 9 (AP).—A credit crunch probably will not result from heavy federal borrowing, a group of business economists said today.

The assessment, announced in a report submitted to members of the research and study organization by Walter Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, parent company of first National City Bank of New York.

The conclusion was supported by several businessmen at the council's semi-annual conference.

The report contrasted sharply with repeated warnings from Treasury Secretary William Simon that a budget deficit greater than the \$80 billion set by President Ford means higher interest rates and a fresh wave of inflation next year.

Mr. Simon's warnings, which have been attacked as "fearmongering" by the AFL-CIO, follow the reasoning that since the federal government borrows regardless of interest rates, other borrowers must either pay more or give up.

Heavy Borrowing

And despite the tradition of low corporate borrowings in a recession, business is borrowing heavily this year to spread out short-term debt incurred last year, Mr. Simon reasoned.

While agreeing that long-term corporate financing will run high this year, Mr. Wriston said the council's consultants believed

"the financing of the federal deficit in this and the next fiscal year could be managed without severe effects on private borrowers."

Mr. Simon's warnings had been accompanied by delays of planned bond sales by companies such as Texaco.

The interest rates have been rising on long-term commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association to buy home loans, despite a level of home building activity 35 per cent below last year's recession levels.

The upward turn was reflected in the recent increase of the interest rate ceiling for federally insured home loans by one-half of 1 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Analysts have said home lenders are unwilling to make long-term loans at rates lower than that because they fear inflation will resume soon.

Most Agree With Report

In interviews, corporate executives expressed general agreement with the consultants' projections. One chief executive of a major diversified corporation estimated that a \$70-billion budget deficit could be handled comfortably.

That figure falls between the deficits contained in the budgets prepared by the House and Senate Budget Committees and opposed by President Ford.

The Business Council consultants also said they now expect the drop in economic activity under way will be more severe than originally expected.

They also forecast a more robust recovery than they anticipated last February.

Although they did not change February's projection of a 9-per cent unemployment peak, their projections of the total output level over the next year implied no significant reduction in unemployment before January. Unemployment is currently at 8.9 per cent.

**Ford to Raise Prices From 3 to 6 Per Cent**

DETROIT, May 9 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. says it will raise car prices between 3 and 6 per cent this fall, making it the last of the Big Three auto makers to announce price increases and the first to indicate how big they may be.

General Motors and Chrysler said last week that price increases are unavoidable because of continued cost increases. Neither, however, would indicate the size of the price boosts.

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Astronaut to Airline

MIAMI, May 9 (AP).—Former astronaut Frank Borman, commander of the first manned mission to the moon, was nominated Wednesday to be the next president of Eastern Airlines, company officials said.

**But Sales Also Register Sharp Decline****U.S. Firms' Inventories Plummet**

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP).—U.S. businesses sold far greater quantities of goods than they bought in March, resulting in a record monthly decline of \$1.9 billion in business inventories, the Commerce Department reported today.

But sales also declined in March—down 2.5 per cent from February—and businesses ended up with a higher proportion of inventories, compared to sales, than they had the previous month.

A big decline in inventories is considered essential to an upturn in the nation's economy. As inventories decline, businesses eventually will need to order more goods, which would mean more production.

Inventories, which are the goods stockpiled in business warehouses and showrooms, declined at all levels of the economy in March. They dropped \$685 million at the manufacturing level, \$646 million at retail and \$594 million at wholesale.

The biggest improvement at the retail level was in stocks of furniture and appliances, which were reduced 4.3 per cent, or \$207 million. Retail auto mobile inventories dropped 1.1 per cent, or \$180 million.

But because of slower sales activity overall, the inventory-to-sales ratio rose to 1.09 in March, up from 1.06 in February and 1.46 a year earlier.

That means that the average business had sufficient inventories to meet 1.09 months of sales at the current level of sales activity.

"The inventory-to-sales ratio is disappointing; we would like to see it come down," said James Fite, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs.

But he said the March sales figures were already known and "I don't think it alters our anticipation that the economy is very close to the bottom and will recover in the second half of the year."

Sales decreased 2.5 per cent at the manufacturing level, 1.9 per cent at retail and 3.3 per cent at wholesale.

Mr. Fite said the decline in inventories was "steeper" than previously estimated.

The March decline in inven-

tries eclipsed the previous monthly record of \$983 million, set in February. The decline for the first three months of 1975 was \$2.9 billion, also a new quarterly record.

Total inventories in March stood at slightly more than \$268.9 billion, compared with slightly less than \$270.9 billion in February.

While the big decline in inventories is considered essential to an economic upturn, it also reflects the depth of the current recession.

As businesses have let their stocks of goods diminish, it means they have been buying less from producers. That results in lower output and fewer jobs at the production level. Total output of the nation's industry in April was 12.9 per cent below the peak output of last June.

**Dow Average Pushes Ahead As Trading Volume Increases**

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP).—Prices moved higher on the New York Stock Exchange today and the Dow Jones industrial average gained 9.93 points to 350.13.

Almost 1,100 issues gained, with about 400 declining. Volume totaled 28.44 million shares, compared with 22.98 million yesterday.

Brokers said a high number of large block trades indicated institutional activity. They also noted that many lower-priced, so-called secondary issues continued their recent gains. Analysts said new leadership helped the market advance.

Encouraging the buying, brokers said, was the report as the stock market opened for trading that business inventories fell by \$1.9 billion in March. Economists say the inventory situation must ease before the economy can recover.

Low-priced secondary type stocks comprised most of the day's active list. This tended to support the belief of many analysts that some investors switched into this group from the recently favored growth oriented stocks.

Coca-Cola, which traded nearly 800,000 shares, spurred 1 1/2 to 16 3/8.

MOIC investment, another volume leader, climbed 2 3/8 to 16 1/4.

Less-active NVF gained 2 5/8 to 31. It voted a two-for-one stock split.

Also among the volume leaders were Levitt Furniture, unchanged at 4 1/4 and Consumers Power unchanged at 13 3/4.

High-priced IBM rose 4 3/4 to 214 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.17 to 85.47.

In Chicago farm commodity futures came under late profit-taking on the Board of Trade and most pits closed on irregular tones.

The one exception was the wheat pit. Prices had moved ahead some 6 cents a bushel with good support from millers, exporters and elevators. Local professionals hung on for small purchases also and in the closing minutes when they took profits the early gains were more than held.

A factor in the demand, besides a hedge-type buying, was a belief that the government's impending winter wheat production report might not be too bearish.

A good demand by commercial interests as well as expected export business influenced buyers of soybeans, soybean oil and soybean meal. Profit-taking at the close turned soybeans and meal irregular, but oil gained 50 points on the final bid.

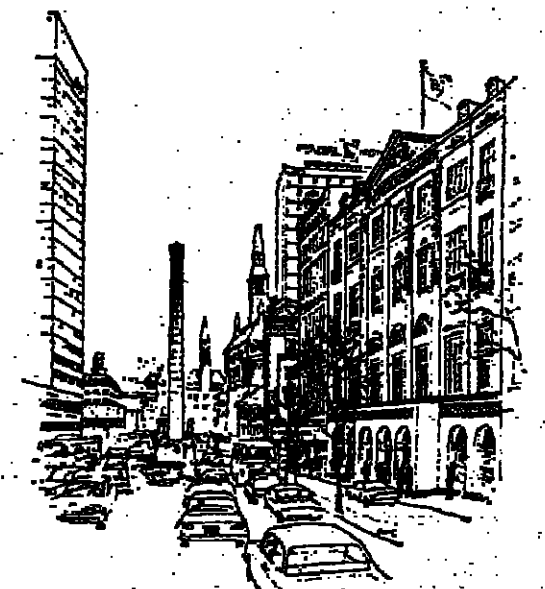
**Paris Bankruptcies Up**

PARIS, May 9 (AP-DJ).—The number of corporate bankruptcies in the Paris region rose 50 per cent to 38 during the first quarter of this year, from 245 in the like 1974 period, according to statistics from the Paris Tribunal of Commerce.

**8% Swiss Francs German Marks US - Dollars**

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**American companies report.**

Watch for it Monday, May 12.



## Currency Rates

1975-76		Stocks and Div in \$		S/E		High Low		Last Close		1976-77		Stocks and Div in \$		S/E		High Low		Last Close		
				P/E										P/E						
(Continued from Page 8.)																				
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# Angels' Ryan Shuts Out A's on 4 Hits



OAKLAND, May 9 (UPI).—Nolan Ryan pitched a four-hitter last night for his second shutout and sixth victory and Mickey Rivers drove in three runs with two singles and a triple to lead the California Angels to a 5-0 triumph over the Oakland A's.

Ryan struck out 10 and walked five. All four hits were singles. He marked the 70th time in his career that Ryan has struck out 10 or more batters in a game.

The Angels, snapping a four-game losing streak, gave Ryan all the help he needed when they scored twice in the fifth inning on singles by Bob Alletta, Jerry Remy, Morris Nettles and Rivers.

In the seventh, Alletta singled, Nettles walked, Rivers tripled and Tommy Harper singled.

Dave Hamilton, touched for two runs and seven of the 11 California hits in 5-1-3 innings, took the loss.

UPI.

San Francisco's Dave Rader is out at second base but stops Atlanta's Larvell Blanks from double play.

## Rangers 5, Royals 3

At Kansas City, Willie Davis, who tied the game with a two-run homer in the seventh, hit a game-winning single in the ninth to give Texas a 5-3 victory over the Royals.

Steve Hargan, 3-1, allowed only four hits and went the distance, giving the Rangers their first victory in six tries against Kansas City this season.

Consecutive singles by Cesar Tovar, Len Randle and Davis broke the tie in the ninth and Jeff Burroughs, who had struck out four times, followed with a double.

## Tigers 6, Brewers 4

At Detroit, rookie Dan Meyer broke a 4-4 tie when he led off the sixth inning with a home run and the Tigers added another run that inning to register a 6-4 victory over Milwaukee.

Meyer doubled his first time up and singled in the fourth to trigger a four-run rally.

John Miller saved Ray Berr's first American League victory with three innings of one-hit relief in which he struck out seven batters, including six in a row.

## Padres 3, Reds 0

At Cincinnati, Gene Locklear backed up Randy Jones' four-hit shutout with four hits and Dave Winfield chipped in with two hits, including a homer, as San Diego blanked the Reds, 3-0.

The victory was the fourth of the season against two losses for Jones, who was 8-22 as a rookie last year. He faced only 28 batters in pitching his second shutout of the season as double plays followed three of the four Reds' hits.

At Atlanta, Dusty Baker drove in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly and reliever Tom House got the final two outs of the game to give the Braves a 3-2 victory over San Francisco.

House took over for starter Ron Reed after he struck out both their runs in the ninth.

## Braves 2, Giants 2

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House took over for starter Ron Reed after he struck out both their runs in the ninth.

## Friday Monday Homers In Cubs' Victory

CHICAGO, May 9 (UPI).—Rick Monday hit a two-run homer in the first inning today and then was forced to leave the game after a fourth-inning centerfield collision as the Chicago Cubs battled to a 5-2 triumph over the San Diego Padres.

Darold Knowles relieved after 7 2/3 innings for the Cubs, earning his sixth save and preserving starter Ray Burris' fourth victory against one defeat.

The Cubs got three of their nine hits in the first inning off starter Joe McIntosh, beginning with singles by Don Kessinger and Jose Cardenal. Kessinger reached third on Cardenal's hit and scored when Bill Madlock forced Cardenal's game.

Monday apparently only had the wind knocked out of him and was expected to be able to play tomorrow.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
W L Pct GB  
Milwaukee 14 9 .609 —  
Boston 12 9 .571 1  
Detroit 12 9 .571 1  
Cleveland 10 12 .455 4  
New York 10 15 .400 5



Buffalo's Peter McNab (left) watches his shot move past Montreal goalie Ken Dryden for a Sabres goal. In back are Sabres' Dan Gare (left) and Canadiens' Serge Savard.

# NHL Islanders Reduce Flyers' Edge

By Robin Herman

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 (NYT).—As mystified as their followers about why they hold so much in reserve until the knife is at their throats, the New York Islanders produced a 5-1 victory last night over the Philadelphia Flyers.

Each Islander played solid, poised hockey and that, combined with goals by players who have encountered scoring trouble in the playoffs, enabled the Islanders to cut the Flyers' lead in the best-of-seven-game National Hockey League semifinal series to 3-2.

The sixth contest is slated for Sunday in the Nassau Coliseum. The winner of the series will meet Buffalo for the Stanley Cup.

The Islanders star last night included Bob Nystrom and Billy Harris, the right wings who have checked well but scored little in the playoffs. Nystrom scored his first playoff goal after suffering through a 45-shot drought and a case of hives brought on by frustration.

Nystrom was the Islanders' leading scorer in the regular season.

Stopped 28 Shots  
A man who had been in reserve during the season, but has proven to be the New York's best playoff goalie, Glenn Resch, stopped 28 shots. Resch has started in eight of the Islanders' last nine games and this was one of his best performances.

Only Bob Kelly's tip-in of Tom Bladen's 45-foot slapshot late in the final period spoiled the shutout. Bernie Parent was in the Flyers' goal.

The Islanders, who had been behind in games, 3-0, are confident. Can they win four in a row again, as they did in the quarterfinals against Pittsburgh?

"Yeah," said Gary Howatt, who also scored after spending most of his ice time scuffling with Dave Schultz. "I know what kind of a hockey team we got."

So does Resch. "Weird," declared the goaltender. "I said to Denis (Potvin) today, what is wrong with us? We get three

games behind and play like scared rabbits and go bananas. We just don't seem to be able to do anything the easy way."

In the first period, a combination of alert and aggressive play, had passing on the part of the Flyers and an unwise penalty by Schultz helped the Islanders to a 1-0 lead.

New York kept the Flyers so backed up in their zone that at the time of J.P. Parise's power-play goal at 14 minutes 19 seconds of the opening period, the Flyers had taken only two direct shots at Resch.

Parise picked up a pass from Potvin at the blue line and let loose a diagonal 30-foot shot that went past Parent's outstretched glove inside the right post. The opportunity came about when Schultz slashed Nystrom from behind while standing in front of referee Ron Wicks.

The trend of the play reversed in the second period in favor of the Flyers. They had 17 shots. But it was the Islanders who notched two goals in that period on just six shots. Harris and Jude Drouin each scored.

Set Up by Fortier  
Harris tallied his first goal in seven games while the teams were each a man down. He was set up by Dave Fortier.

"I haven't been shooting a lot," Harris said, "but Joe Watson (Flyer defenseman) was backing up and so I figured I might as well shoot. I wound up and let her rip."

The 50-foot slapshot hit Parent's blocking pad with such force that it knocked the goalie backward, partly off his skates and the puck fell into the net. About three minutes later, Drouin brought the puck in with a succession of deuces, pulling the puck first inside, then outside, then inside again.

The Islander center lofted the puck high past Parent's glove side to make it 3-0 going into the third period. The third period held the most pleasant surprise for the Islanders when Nystrom finally scored. He stole the puck from Joe Watson at the red line and smoothly skated in on Parent and lifted the puck past him on the glove side from 20 feet out.

"I'm so happy," he sighed, "especially for my parents. I thought maybe I could show them their son is a little bit of a hockey player."

Ken Dryden, the premier Montreal goalie who sat out last season because of a salary dispute but had come back to put his team into the thick of the Stanley Cup quest, put the blame squarely on his own shoulders.

"We've had a play a lot better if I had been better," said Dryden, who blundered by leaving his net early in the game to go after a puck near the side boards.

Craig Ramsay reached the puck first and slid it about 25 feet along the goal line and into the net for a short-handed tally.

Serge Savard was the next Canadian to commit a mistake, giving up a puck in center zone to one-third of the French Connection line. Richard Martin, who had been denied 21 of the 32 times he had shot during the series, whizzed down the ice and fired one past Dryden from 30 feet out.

That made the score 3-0, and the Canadiens never caught up. They made it 2-1 when Pete Mahovlich deflected Don Awrey's 55-foot shot past Dryden, but Buffalo pulled away as it kept to its opportunistic system.

Two Sabre rookies, Peter McNab and Danny Gare, collaborated from behind and in front of the net, with McNab poking the puck over a fallen Dryden and under a prostrate Larry Robinson, who had laid across the goalmouth. That made it 3-1.

NHL Playoffs  
Thursday's Games  
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3 (Ramsay, Martin, McNab, Lemieux, Mahovlich, 2, LaFleur). Buffalo wins series, 4-2.  
New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia 1 (Parise, Harris, Drouin, Nystrom, Howatt, Kelly). Philadelphia leads best-of-7 series, 3-2.

In Grand Prix Warmup  
Course Takes Toll in Monte Carlo

By Bernard Kirsch  
MONTE CARLO, May 9 (UPI).—Ten drivers, whirling through the streets at speeds up to 140 miles an hour, drove their cars off course during the past two days. When talking about their narrow escapes, they all shrugged their shoulders, smiled and calmly waited for their machines to be repaired for the practice sessions of the Monaco Grand Prix.

"You've got to accept at least the fatality. Auto racing means playing with speed," driver Jackie Ickx said.

"If you go into the sport, you've got to ask yourself why you're racing. What sort of risks you're willing to take." Ickx will be taking his chances Sunday in the fifth grand prix of the season, but the only one that goes around a gambling casino.

Ickx, son of an industrialist, has never had to take risks for financial reasons. Yet, during his seven years of racing Formula One cars, he has earned the reputation for being one of the few grand prix drivers willing to face any necessary risk, any danger on any track in the world. He has won grand prix races, and now drives for the Lotus team, one of the few which wins races in the major-league circuit.

Against Boycott  
Two weeks ago in the Spanish Grand Prix, where five spectators were killed when a car went off course, Ickx finished second in the race but last in the hearts of many of the drivers who at first boycotted the qualifying sessions. The 30-year-old Belgian is the only driver who does not belong to the Grand Prix Drivers Association, the group which pushes for track improvements. And he did not join the walkout.

Ickx said yesterday: "Like everybody else, I'm for better safety arrangements if they are possible. But I'm against boycotts and strikes. You don't change the world in a day."

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"I find limiting the field to be quite amazing," Ickx said. "Last year, it was these same constructors who were fighting to increase the field." But last year there was no Barcelona crash to follow. A second straight accident could be fatal to auto racing.

Former world champion Denny Hulme of New Zealand, now

# Bulls Take 3-2 Lead in NBA Playoff

OAKLAND, May 9 (UPI).—Vernon Clow, Walker and Jerry Sloan paced a balanced attack. Chicago's smothering defense forced an 89-79 victory last night over the Golden State Warriors, giving the Bulls a 3-2 lead in their NBA playoff series.

The Bulls, who had won only two of 28 previous road playoff games, will attempt to clinch the Western Conference championship with a victory Sunday at the A seventh game, if necessary, will be played here Wednesday night.

The Bulls boiled to a 4-0 lead in the first quarter, but were never headed in a game that featured pressure defense and poor marksmanship. Chicago is only 40 per cent of its shots managed to contain the Warriors, who overcame a 10-0 start.

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19-point second-quarter deficit Tuesday night, could not muster a comeback this time and never scored more than four points in a row during the contest.

Chicago had a 47-39 lead at the half, using the inspired play of ex-Warrior Nate Thurmond to increase its advantage to 67-56 after three periods. Thurmond scored six points and grabbed seven of his 13 rebounds during that quarter.

Bulls' playmaking leader Bob Love, held to four points during the first three periods, erupted for 10 in the final quarter.

Walker topped the Bulls with 21 points; Warriors' scoring honors went to Rick Barry with 20. Barry, however, connected on only eight of 26 shots and made only one of 10 during the first half.

Money Lures Schoolboys  
NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT).—Lured by the prospect of big-money contracts, Bill Willoughby and Darryl Dawkins will attempt to follow the lead of Moses Malone and make the jump from high school to pro basketball.

The two schoolboy stars and 13 college players, including Adrian Dantley of Notre Dame, were approved yesterday for the National Basketball Association hardship draft.

Malone came out of Petersburg (Va.) High School and signed a multi-million-dollar contract with the Utah Stars of the American Basketball Association after he had said he would attend the University of Maryland. Malone was the most-wanted high school talent last year and colleges spent thousands of dollars trying to recruit him. Investigations of recruiting violations involving the 6-foot-11-inch-tall Malone are still going on.

Willoughby may be going the same route. The 6-4 forward averaged 32 points and 16 rebounds a game in leading Dwight Morrow of Englewood, N.J., to the state championship. He signed a letter of intent to attend the University of Kentucky April 3.

Joe Hall, the Kentucky basketball coach, went to New Jersey yesterday to talk with his prize recruit. Hall was reported upset that Willoughby had applied for the hardship draft prior to promising to attend Kentucky.

Shopping Guide  
Willoughby could still attend Kentucky, said the University of Florida may still be successful in luring Dawkins from Evans High in Orlando, Fla. In the past, players and their agents have used the hardship list as a shopping guide to test pro interest and money available.

A player can withdraw his name from the list 24 hours before the draft and retain his college eligibility. The NBA draft is tentatively set for May 28.

Alvan Adams of Oklahoma and Luther (Pitky) Burden of Utah are on the draft list for a second straight year. They withdrew last year.

"It's very difficult for a college senior to make the adjustment to the pros," said Eddie Donovan, the Knicks' general manager, as he scanned the list. "So it has to be that much difficult for a schoolboy. The difficulties are the physical and mental adjustment. Sure, every one cites Moses Malone as an example. I haven't seen him play, but I would guess he is a rare case."

Of the 18 college players on the list, four were among the nation's top 10 scorers last season. Dantley, 6-5, was second best with a 30.4 average. Burden was fourth (28.7); Frank Oleynick of Seattle seventh (27.1), and Adams 10th (26.6).

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# Buffalo Gains Final in NHL Stanley Cup

By Parton Keese

MONTECARLO, May 9 (NYT).—The National Hockey League was assured last night of its first all-expansion-club championship final when the Buffalo Sabres turned back the Montreal Canadiens, 4-3.

The defeat eliminated the last of the six establishment teams, four games to two, in the semifinal round.

Last year, the Philadelphia Flyers became the first expansion team to win the Stanley Cup, but now the Sabres, born in 1970, will face either the Flyers (1971) or the New York Islanders (1972), who are still battling in the other semifinal.

The Sabres capitalized on the mistakes of an abnormally tight Montreal team that seemed to realize that defeat meant elimination. The Sabres played a hunking game, almost allowing the Canadiens to shoot at will and then pouncing on any errant puck. Gerry Desjardins' outstanding play in the Buffalo goal made that strategy pay off.

Took the Blame  
Ken Dryden, the premier Montreal goalie who sat out last season because of a salary dispute but had come back to put his team into the thick of the Stanley Cup quest, put the blame squarely on his own shoulders.

"We've had a play a lot better if I had been better," said Dryden, who blundered by leaving his net early in the game to go after a puck near the side boards.

Craig Ramsay reached the puck first and slid it about 25 feet along the goal line and into the net for a short-handed tally.

Serge Savard was the next Canadian to commit a mistake, giving up a puck in center zone to one-third of the French Connection line. Richard Martin, who had been denied 21 of the 32 times he had shot during the series, whizzed down the ice and fired one past Dryden from 30 feet out.

That made the score 3-0, and the Canadiens never caught up. They made it 2-1 when Pete Mahovlich deflected Don Awrey's 55-foot shot past Dryden, but Buffalo pulled away as it kept to its opportunistic system.

Two Sabre rookies, Peter McNab and Danny Gare, collaborated from behind and in front of the net, with McNab poking the puck over a fallen Dryden and under a prostrate Larry Robinson, who had laid across the goalmouth. That made it 3-1.

NHL Playoffs  
Thursday's Games  
Buffalo 4, Montreal 3 (Ramsay, Martin, McNab, Lemieux, Mahovlich, 2, LaFleur). Buffalo wins series, 4-2.  
New York Islanders 5, Philadelphia 1 (Parise, Harris, Drouin, Nystrom, Howatt, Kelly). Philadelphia leads best-of-7 series, 3-2.

In Grand Prix Warmup  
Course Takes Toll in Monte Carlo

By Bernard Kirsch  
MONTE CARLO, May 9 (UPI).—Ten drivers, whirling through the streets at speeds up to 140 miles an hour, drove their cars off course during the past two days. When talking about their narrow escapes, they all shrugged their shoulders, smiled and calmly waited for their machines to be repaired for the practice sessions of the Monaco Grand Prix.

"You've got to accept at least the fatality. Auto racing means playing with speed," driver Jackie Ickx said.

"If you go into the sport, you've got to ask yourself why you're racing. What sort of risks you're willing to take." Ickx will be taking his chances Sunday in the fifth grand prix of the season, but the only one that goes around a gambling casino.

Ickx, son of an industrialist, has never had to take risks for financial reasons. Yet, during his seven years of racing Formula One cars, he has earned the reputation for being one of the few grand prix drivers willing to face any necessary risk, any danger on any track in the world. He has won grand prix races, and now drives for the Lotus team, one of the few which wins races in the major-league circuit.

Against Boycott  
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